FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JANUARY 1987

ICO Summit Conference

The fifth ICO summit closed 29 January after hearing the conference resolutions, which were read out by a Kuwaiti official in a statement broadcast by Riyadh television. On the Arab-Israeli conflict, the ICO stressed the need for a settlement through an international conference with the PLO participating "on equal footing" with the other parties concerned. The statement rejected all unilateral agreements and considered that UN Resolution 242 is not a sufficient basis for a settlement. The conference called on all ICO members to commit themselves not to establish any direct or indirect relations with "the Zionist enemy," and condemned "some states" for resuming relations with Israel. While calling all Israeli settlements "illegitimate" and reaffirming that Zionism is "a form of racism," the ICO statement did not call for a jihad against Israel.

The resolution on the Iran-Iraq war was brief, stressing the need to end the conflict and expressing appreciation for the efforts of the ICO Good Offices committee in this regard. It urged member-states to work collectively to end the war. The ICO also called for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and urged Libya and Chad to solve their differences peacefully. On terrorism, the conference rejected "tendentious" attempts to link terrorism with Islam and expressed support for an international conference to define international terrorism. In conclusion, the statement noted that the sixth Islamic summit will be held in Senegal, while ICO foreign ministers will hold their 17th conference in Jordan.

In earlier developments at the conference, Iraqi Vice President 'Izzat Ibrahim warned of Iranian attempts to "terrorize and blackmail" the ICO and he urged the conferees to pressure Iran into accepting peace by adopting "practical measures" to prevent it from continuing "aggression." In his 27 January address, which was broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, the Iraqi delegation leader also expressed concern that "some parties" on the ICO Good Offices have "called for flattering the Iranian regime and for fulfilling its strange desires," and he deplored the committee's failure to differentiate between those who "sincerely" seek peace and those who want to continue the conflict. He also criticized the committee's call for an arms embargo on the belligerent parties, maintaining that this would put Iraq on an unequal footing because it would not be heeded by Iran's weapons suppliers, particularly Israel. Such acts by the committee have "hurt and confused" Iraq and have not weakened Iran's insistence on continuing the bloodshed, he added.

Speaking at the 28 January session, Saudi King Fahd welcomed Iraq's declared readiness to respond to peace efforts and expressed hope that Iran will do likewise, according to SPA. Other speakers included Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, KUNA noted.

Five Arab heads of state held talks on the fringe of the conference 28 January, Damascus radio reported, noting that the meeting was attended by the Syrian and Algerian presidents, the Saudi and Jordanian kings, and the Kuwaiti amir. The discussion focused on the regional situation, Arab issues, and topics on the ICO summit agenda. The radio also confirmed that the Syrian and Lebanese presidents met earlier for talks on the Lebanese situation.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses reported further raids on Iranian towns 28 January, including Qom, Esfahan, Eslamabad-e Gharb, and Ilam. Iran responded with "heavy" antiaircraft fire in Esfahan, where "several" civilian casualties resulted from the air raids, IRNA noted. The communiques also reported that Iraqi fighter planes struck at a "large maritime target near the Iranian coast" 28 January and bombed Bandar-e Mah Shahr port on the northeastern side of the Gulf early on 29 January. An Iraqi pilot was captured by Iranian forces after they shot down his plane 29 January, IRNA reported. An Iraqi military spokesman earlier denied Iranian reports that four Iraqi warplanes were downed 28 January, INA reported. Iran now claims to have downed a total of 69 Iraqi warplanes since the start of Karbala' 5 operations 9 January, according to IRNA.

At the southern battlefront, Iraqi forces inflicted "thousands" of Iranian casualties in a 28 January counteroffensive, according to an Iraqi communique. An Iranian statement cited by IRNA claimed that Iranian forces killed or wounded 2,000 Iraqi troops after a fresh "thrust" in the area 28 January.

Iran

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani discussed the U.S.-Iran arms affair in a CBS television interview reported by Tehran radio, stating that Iran paid $30 million for the spare parts it received. He said the United States was never in direct contact with Iran but added that contacts through middlemen have not been severed and Iran is "still receiving parts." Commenting on Robert McFarlane's mission to Iran, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said the Iranians had concluded that the Americans "were not acting in good faith," adding that the latter "only brought a quarter of the spare parts they should have brought." U.S. officials subsequently made false allegations about Soviet plans to attack Iran, he asserted. The Majlis speaker also showed the U.S. correspondent a photocopy of McFarlane's forged Irish passport, noting that Iran can produce copies of the passports used by other members of the McFarlane mission. Asked about the Ayatollah Khomeyni's health, he said the imam is "very well," though he "may look tired" because of excessive work and study.

The Majlis speaker also discussed the U.S.-Iran affair with other journalists, IRNA reported, telling them that the arms received from the United States did not play an important role in the war. He showed the journalists a copy of the Bible allegedly sent by President Reagan, opining that Reagan was "serious and honest in his decision to resume ties with Iran" but that the President showed "weakness" on this issue, which was taken advantage of by his opponents.

Lebanon

PLO Withdrawal From Maghdushah — In a "positive development," Palestinians have begun withdrawing from Maghdushah, Beirut radio reported 29 January. Forces of the Nasirite Popular Organization have taken up the vacated Palestinian positions. Commenting on the Palestinian withdrawal, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said he would be willing to implement the Iranian plan for settling the camps war if the positions evacuated by the Palestinians are turned over to Amal and "not to any other party," the radio reported.

Hostage Negotiations — "Assurances" that Anglican special envoy Terry Waite is safe and that the hostage issue is being "remedied quietly" were given to the Church of England by leaders of the Druze community in Lebanon, AFP reported. Waite, who is said to be negotiating with the Islamic Jihad for the release of two kidnapped Americans, will end his meetings "very shortly," according to an "informed source" cited by AFP. Should Waite's freedom ever be threatened, Iran would do "all within its power" to secure his release, Iranian Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated in his press conference carried by IRNA. Meanwhile, the "Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine" claimed responsibility for kidnapping four teachers at Beirut University College, AFP reported.

IDF Denial — The IDF "strongly protested" charges by Irish UNIFIL forces that an Israeli tank fired at their barracks 28 January, Jerusalem television reported. A UNIFIL spokesmen said there is "no certainty" regarding the individual or organization responsible for the explosion.

Libya-Chad Conflict

Libya staged an "intensive" attack on the Chadian town of Fada 28 January, Ndjamena radio reported. An Ndjamena radio commentary described the recent lull in northern fighting as a "deceitful" Libyan strategy to strengthen its occupying forces. The number of Libyan troops stationed at Ouadi Doum, Gouro, and Faya Largeau has increased from 8,000 to 13,000, the radio said.

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Further Reportage on ICO Meetings, Speeches

28 Jan Proceedings Summarized

LD281216 Kuwait KUNA in English 1037 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 28 (KUNA) — The Islamic world leaders began a third day of talks here in a late morning session which was preceded by sideline meetings between Arab world leaders, with an encounter between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak as a significant development.

A senior Arab source told KUNA the contacts between Arab leaders this morning were "very positive".

He said the meeting between Mubarak and al-Asad was first attended by two Arab gulf leaders and then the Syrian and Egyptian presidents talked tete-a-tete.

The source could not elaborate on the Mubarak—al-Asad meeting which is widely hoped to thaw a long chill between Damascus and Cairo caused by political disputes which date back to Egypt's Camp David accords with Israel in 1978.

Al-Asad and Mubarak last night shook hands before the evening session which was later addressed by the two presidents.

But a press spokesman for the Syrian presidency indicated at dawn today that the Al-Asad—Mubarak hand-shaking should not be given exaggerated political meaning, hinting that a political reconciliation was not in the offing.

On the other hand, according to unconfirmed reports, another meeting was held between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad.

Well informed diplomatic sources told KUNA that efforts are currently centered on holding more bilateral contacts and consultations for the convention of an unofficial Arab summit on all problems facing the Arab world and to set the date and venue of the postponed Arab summit.

President Hussain Mohammad Ershad of Bangladesh in an address to this morning's session, appealed to Iran and Iraq to open a dialogue and accept mediation by Islamic Peace Committee (IPC) for ending their fratricidal conflict.

The leader of Bangladesh whose country is an IPC member, urged Iraq and Iran to open a dialogue through the good offices of the Islamic Peace Committee, noting that "the only victor (in this war) is the Zionist enemy."

Ershad warned that the Gulf war situation may soon go out of control, pointing out that the primary challenge before the Muslim world was to create conditions to end this tragic fratricidal war before it is too late.

Ershad condemned the Zionist regime of Israel for its illegal occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories, its policy of expansionism and aggression against its neighbours, its flagrant violation of U.N. Charter and defiance of world public opinion.

He called for Israel's withdrawal from all Arab and Palestinian territories it occupied in 1967 including Jerusalem.

Ershad favoured convening of the proposed international peace conference on the Middle East, under the U.N. auspices with PLO's full participation.

He censured the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Ershad reiterated "most serious concern" at the continuing occupation of Afghanistan by foreign forces calling for the forces'withdrawal from that Moslem country.

He warned that international terrorism had assumed a diabolical dimension.

Addressing the summit this afternoon President of the Maldives Maumoon Abdul Gayoom said the conference should give priority to settling the Iraq-Iran war.

He added that his country supports the appeal of King Husayn of Jordan to the conference to issue an immediate decision to stop fighting between the two warring countries, stressing that the conference should adopt the necessary measures to implement this decision.

President of Maldives expressed confidence in the conference's ability to exert more efforts in this respect.

Abdul Gayoom noted that the Palestinian cause, the holy Jerusalem issue, Afghanistan question, and the Islamic minorities in the world must also be given more time and efforts by the conference.

He said "if we ignored this Islamic collective responsibility toward the current fighting in the Gulf, where there are thousands of Moslems being killed every day in addition to the destruction of cities and economic establishments, we would be violating the Islamic Shari'a."

Addressing the summit Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil called on the conference to support all efforts of reconciliation being presently undertaken to revitalize dialogue and accord among the Lebanese.

The Lebanese president also called for helping the Lebanese state to carry out its responsibilities toward its Palestinian brothers residing on Lebanese territory, and to extend them support and protection of the law.

The conference, he said, should support the steadfastness of the Lebanese people in its confrontation of the Israeli occupation and all efforts to remove the Israeli forces from occupied Lebanese land.

Al-Jumayyil said that Lebanon calls on the conference to assist in achieving salvation so that its wounds may be healed, adding that it also expresses its gratitued to all friendly states, which have extended recently a helping hand. He noted that Lebanon and Syria have increased their efforts to get Lebanon out of its troubles.

"The [word indistinct] of Lebanon represents a possible framework for the unity of the Arab and Islamic world, and an example on the possible solution for those important issues confronting this world," the Lebanese president said.

"The continuity of Lebanon," he added, "is a dire necessity for world peace and security and will serve as guarantee to the constructive interaction between cultures and peoples."

"The search for a solution is in a race against time, it must be found before my war-torn country becomes a trap for the cause of the Arabs and Moslems, the Palestinian cause, which is the responsibility of us all", Al-Jumayyil stressed.

Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat addressed the summiteers pointing out that "the Zionist enemy" and the United States Administration have succeeded in "dragging our nation to destructive conflicts and wars".

In Lebanon, 'Arafat said, the Zionist enemy made that country "the door to spread division" and to "consecrate rifts and conflicts" in the region, warning against "this dangerous game".

On the battles between the Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese Amal militias in and around the Palestinian refugee camps, the PLO chairman said this war "aims at annihilating" Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

He called on the summiteers to exert all efforts to reach an immediate ceasefire and lift the siege laid to the camps, stressing that such a plan should be implemented in cooperation with the seven-man Arab committee, formed by the Arab League Ministerial Council to find a settlement to the camps war.

The PLO leader also pointed to the Israeli atrocities against the Palestinian people in the occupied lands, highlighting that the presence of the Palestinian people "around the shrines" protects the holy places from Israeli desecration.

He stressed the need for an Islamic action to boost the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied lands.

'Arafat called for ending the fierce Iraq-Iran war, describing it as "destructive" and "catastrophic".

The Palestinian leader called on the Iranian leadership to accept peace proposals, because "the only benefitter from the continuation of this war is the Zionist enemy and world imperialism", led by the United States. He recalled that Iraq has responded to all peace calls and pointed to Iraqi president Saddam Husayn's "peace initiative", in this respect.

'Arafat said the PLO has submitted an initiative to the Islamic peace committee to end this war, which included an immediate ceasefire, returning to the borders agreed upon in the 1975 agreement, formation of an Islamic disengagement force and convening of an Islamic court to determine the aggressor.

The PLO chairman, meanwhile, welcomed the presence of Egypt and Nigeria in the Fifth Islamic Summit.

At the conclusion of his speech, 'Arafat proposed that the speech of the amir of Kuwait, president of the current Islamic summit, to the opening session, to be one of the conference's charters.

President of Democratic Yemen Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas reiterated his country's call for an immediate end to the "destructive" Gulf war through peaceful means and warned against the perils of a possible spillover of the conflict.

Al-'Attas, addressing the third session of the OIC summit this afternoon, spoke of Israeli-American efforts to bury the Palestinian revolution, obliterate the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and impose hegemony on Arab and Islamic nations.

Blaming Israel's aggressive and expansionist policies for turning the Middle East into a hotbed of tension, Al-'Attas said "life has proven the infertility and the failure of all capitulation solutions which stop short of recognizing the rights of people."

He said such solutions have also failed to effect Mideast peace which he said could not be attained unless Israel unconditionally withdrew from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem and recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to statehood and self-determination.

Renewing rejection of South Yemen to all attempts to impose "partial and capitulation solutions" for the Arab-Israeli conflict, he stressed that just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East peace conference with the participation of all parties involved including the Palestine Liberation Organization. [sentence as received]

On Lebanon, Al-'Attas lamented the continuing civil strife and called for an immediate halt of the fighting around Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. He also called for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon under U.N. Resolutions No 508 and 509.

The Yemeni president praised the Afghani Government's call for national reconciliation with the rebels and hoped the OIC conference would contribute to peace efforts in that Asian country and to underscore the need for warding off foreign intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Al-'Attas condemned the U.S. Administration's "rabid "aggressive" [quote marks as received] policies and said the last April U.S. air attacks on Libya testified to Washington's involvement in state-sponsored terrorism. Al-'Attas said his country continues to seek friendly ties with its neighbours on basis of non-intervention in internal affairs and said Aden was seeking to restore unity with North Yemen through peaceful and democratic means.

Vice President of Indonesia Umar Wirahadikusumah affirmed in his speech that no just peace could be achieved in the Middle East unless the Palestinian people restored all their rights.

He stressed also that there can not be a "comprehensive and equitable" solution to the situation in the Middle East without the total withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

On the Lebanese crisis, the Indonesian vice president stressed that the independence and unity of Lebanon must be restored.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, the Indonesian official expressed regret that this conflict has not ceased inspite of the OIC, Nonaligned Movement and United Nations' appeals to stop it.

He urged the Islamic Peace Committee to continue its efforts to reach a settlement to this war.

He, meanwhile, spelled out his country's full support for the Afghan people's desire to restore sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

The Indonesian vice president condemned all acts of terrorism, expressing his country's commitment to cooperate with the international community in combatting this "worldwide menace".

He stressed that the legitimate struggle of people under foreign occupation should be differentiated from terrorism.

Al-Asad Speech, 27 Jan

JN272231 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1847 GMT 27 Jan 87

["Text" of speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait on 27 January — read by announcer]]

[Text] His highness, brother president of the conference, brothers, the peace and blessings of God be upon you. As I address your esteemed conference, I am pleased to extend to His Highness Brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, amir of the state of Kuwait and president of the conference, to our Arab people in fraternal Kuwait, and to the Kuwaiti Government my deep thanks and appreciation for what they have done to prepare for the Fifth ICO Summit to enable it to deal with the important topics on its agenda in a spirit of responsibility to our peoples and their vital causes and to the struggle of the world's peoples for freedom, peace, progress, and prosperity.

O brothers, our conference is meeting under extremely complicated and tense international and regional circumstances, which give it special importance, draw the attention of our countries and the world at large, and impose on it great responsibilities as large as the international and regional weight of our countries and as large as the possible influence of its resolutions on world and regional developments if we back them up with our human, material, and moral potential. This makes it incumbent on us to use all possible wisdom and logic during our deliberations on all the issues.

The main topic to be discussed is the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which has been the principal Arab and Islamic issue during our previous conferences and one of the main problems dealt with by the United Nations and other international organizations and conferences. This issue is a top priority for us and is one of the most important current international issues for other people. The importance of this conflict is not due to its age, but to the grave dangers it poses.

The unlimited Zionist ambitions toward our land, wealth, and fate pose a danger to the Arab land, rights, will, present, and future. It also poses a danger to the Islamic world and the Islamic sanctities, and it threatens world peace and security. In the past, we have talked about the Zionist ambitions, and we will continue to talk about them and warn the Muslims and the world of their dangers as long as we contine to experience them every day and as long as these ambitions continue to grow, to be effective, and to expand to engulf our region and our Arab and Islamic countries.

The Zionist danger and its hegemonic ambitions are increasing as a result of its influence in the United States in particular and in the West in general. This should prompt us to be more aware of the fateful danger to our land, our rights, and our nation's future. Therefore, we cannot escape discussing these dangers, more visible to us and the international comunity than any other matter in this age.

What makes the Zionist dangers the most complicated international problem is the fact that they are distinguished from other contemporary problems by their ideological, philosphical, and religious bases. As we know, the Zionist dangers are based on a religious belief to which its followers adhere without question. They say that their God, as mentioned in their Torah, promised them that their land would stretch from the Nile to the Euphrates and that he granted them this land and allowed them to expel the peoples who were living there or would be living there. If we study their Torah, we will learn that it mentions the peoples to be expelled from their lands and houses and to be enslaved and exploited. We believe that God Almighty is an absolute force of justice and would never promise any group of people the land of others, allow them to take others' land, or order them to make other people homeless and encroach their lands, property, or human and political rights.

If we look for the land that their Torah says their god promised them, we will find it includes not only territories in the Arab homeland, but also territories belonging to some other Islamic peoples represented at this conference. If the issue is purely religious, we would not have found it justifiable to discuss. We are faithful, and we respect religions and the freedom to be religious. However, when a group of people try to turn religion into an instrument for racial discrimination and a way to enslave people, plunder their wealth, confiscate their rights, and expel them from their homeland; and when this group makes injustice, coercion, aggression, and territorial ambitions an indisputable regilious faith; and when this group works everyday to implement this with material and moral support from imperialist forces — then we find ourselves dutybound to confront and resist it and to expose its racist and aggressive principles and political objectives.

The bases of Zionist ideology were in books for many centuries. However, it came out as a political, material, aggressive, and mobile reality in our region during the emergence of imperialism, together with which they seek to dominate our countries and wealth. Political, racist Zionism and imperialism made this ideology a means of aggression against peoples and a spearhead in their continuous war against movements of liberation and the national renaissance of the colonized and oppressed peoples. Thereby, the religious content of this ideology was dismissed, and

it took on a political, imperialist content hostile to peoples and to security and peace in the world.

We are not racists. We respect all people. Our religion calls for love and equity among people. We do not distinguish among people on the bases of color, race, and geographical grouping. However, our religion calls at the same time for rejecting and resisting injustice, aggression, enslavement, and discrimination among human beings.

The Zionist Jews relentlessly attack Nazism and cite its acts to justify their own. But is there a difference between the essence of Nazism and that of Zionism? The Nazis claimed racial superiority; the Zionists claim they are the chosen people to whom all peoples of the world must submit. The Nazis justified their territorial expansion by seeking to establish the German Empire; the Zionists justify their territorial expansion by working to occupy the land of Israel, which they claim their god has bestowed on them. The Nazis justified occupying land and enslaving others by their need for lebensraum; the Zionists are expanding in the territory of others under the pretext of guaranteeing the security of the state, which they unjustly and agressively established on the territory of others. The Nazis oppressed and expelled other peoples; the Zionists are doing the same thing now with the Arabs and will do it to Islamic and non-Islamic peoples in the future if a final end is not put to their crimes and violations of international charters, norms, and laws.

The Zionists are chasing the German people with the crimes of Nazism, blackmailing them, and terrorizing and blackmailing their rulers. Recently, we all heard and read how [former] Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin vilified former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and told him, addressing all the Germans: We will not forgive you.

The Zionists, who have been seeking for 2,000 years to get from the pope and the Christians a pardon for the blood of Christ, do not forgive the German people for the crimes of Nazism and do not want to acquit the innocents of crimes they had no hand in.

The international community has discovered the racist and aggressive reality of Zionism. The UN General Assembly described Zionism as a kind of racism. However, the Zionists did not calm down even then. They are exercising great activity throughout the world and exerting all kinds of pressures on people and governments to rescind this just and correct resolution. The first result of this activity was the U.S. congressional resolution rejecting the UN General Assembly's resolution calling Zionism a kind of racism.

The Zionists rejoiced over the decision and regarded it, as the U.S. Congress had, as a victory for Semitism over anti-Semitism. However, whoever said that today's Jews are Semitic? Let us assume that today's Jews are Semitic. Are the Arabs non-Semitic? The Arabs are the backbone of Semitism. If we consider today's Jews Semitic, will they not be a Semitic minority in comparison with the number of Semitic Arabs? Consequently, is the decision of the U.S. Congress' not against Semitism rather than in support of Semitism as they claim, since this decision is against the overall majority of Semites. The U.S. decision champions the aggressiveness and racism of the minority that we have assumed to be Semitic. Moreover, there is the fact, which I believe the U.S. Congress realizes, that only a small minority of the world's Jews today are of Semitic extraction.

One of the biggest lies of this age is the Jews' claim that they are Semites and that only the Jews are Semites. The world's Jews in this age are not Semites; historical documents confirm beyond any doubt that the overall majority of Jews today are Khazariyyin [Bahr al-Khazar is the Caspian Sea] and do not belong to the Semitic race. This fact, of which even some Jewish scientists speak, must be made known to the world today. (Kuyak), a Jew and professor of intermediary Jewish history at the Tel Aviv University, said that facts require a new course to deal both with the issue of relations between the Khazar Jews and other Jewish groups, and with the issue whether we can consider these Khazar Jews as the nucleus of the Jewish gathering in eastern Europe. The sons of this gathering — those who remained in their places, those who emigrated to the United States and elsewhere, and those who went to Israel — today constitute the overall majority of the world's Jews. The U.S. congressional decision was not a victory for Semites, but actually an affront to Semites and consequently to the Arabs. The decision championed the Khazariyyin Jews and not the Semites. We do not base our positions on racism, or on fanatacism for or against Semites, but we speak about the true state of affairs to explain the truth and expose the unprecedented historical forgery.

In their endeavor to achieve the expansionist/Torah scheme, the Zionists are defying the international community, international charters, agreements, treaties, and resolutions, and the UN resolutions. Foremost among these resolutions is the UN General Assembly Resolution 273 adopted on 13 May 1949, which links Israel's membership at the United Nations with giving the Palestinians their rights, including their right to return to Palestine, as well as Resolution 194 adopted on 11 December 1948. It is known that Israel had signed, only hours before being accepted into the United Nations, the Lausanne protocol, which contained a pledge to implement Resolution 194 guaranteeing a settlement to the Palestinian issue and Palestinian rights. Israel's membership at the United Nations was preconditioned from the start. Today, this membership is legally invalid because Israel did not fulfill the conditions of its membership and, therefore, must be legally and morally expelled from the international organization.

In its endeavor to increase its capability and achieve its aggressive, expansionist objectives in our land, Zionism is trying to deepen its influence and hegemony over the U.S. policy in the Middle East. Moreover, Zionism is trying to impose and deepen its influence on western countries. Yesterday, it achieved this in Britain. We all remember the Balfour Declaration and that country's crime of expelling millions of Arabs from their land, while occupying and dividing parts of our countries. Ever since Britain was in Palestine its role has been supportive of Zionists and, later, Israel. It has not thus far exercised, or even attempted to practice, a policy to pay penance for its crimes and rectify its mistakes, foremost of which was handing Palestine over to the Zionists, deceiving the Arabs, and colonizing and partitioning their land after World War I.

The United States, where the Zionist influence prevails, placed

its Middle Eastern policy in the hands of the Zionist rulers of Israel. Today there is no U.S. policy in the Middle East, but an Israeli policy implemented by the United States. Within this framework, the United States considers Israel's enemies its own enemies. The United States considers us its enemies because Israel antagonizes us. It accepts what Israel accepts and rejects what Israel rejects. Every day the United States presents evidence indicating that it has no friends in this region but Israel. Even the concept of terrorism, which the United States talks about and leads the fight against, is an Israeli — not a U.S. — concept. The U.S. position toward the Arab-Israeli dispute is blindly biased toward Israel and radically antagonistic toward the Arabs. The United States provides Israel with financial, economic, military, and political aid unprecedented in the history of cooperation between countries. Had it not been for the U.S. aid, Israel would not have been able to launch aggressive wars, occupy lands belonging to others, and challenge the international community. The United States commits itself to what it calls the existence and security of Israel. It also announces its commitment to guaranteeing Israel's supremacy over all the Arabs. It shamelessly announces this position without any regard for the feelings of the Arab and Islamic countries, despite the fact that some of these countries express their desire to maintain good relations with the United States — relations that are sometimes called friendship relations. The United States adopts Israel's views concerning terrorism. This view rules out any form of resistance against Israel. This consequently rules out all forms of struggle against the colonialists and against the process of colonialism and occupation that have been or could be undertaken by an imperialist or racist force. Israel's talk about terrorism is false. It wants to brand its enemies with terrorism and acquit itself of the unilateral, collective, organized terrorism it has continuously been executing. Israel talks about terrorism to entrench a certain concept that constitutes a weapon against its enemies, and not as an expression of Israeli conviction embodied in its conduct. Since Israel uses its concept of terrorism as a weapon against its enemies, this concept became a U.S. concept as well. Israel does not stop its attempts to exploit world countries and to drive them in the same direction. The best evidence is the British plot against Syria through which it wanted to accuse all the Arabs of terrorism. The British intelligence knows that what took place in London was an Israeli act and that it could have been implemented with the direct participation of certain British sides.

The United States talks about terrorism and at the same time it is the biggest imperialist country ever known in history. It is ridiculous for the United States to claim that it is resisting terrorism while it is practicing terrorism in ways unknown in history. Didn't the United States, a superpower, invade a small island like Grenada to topple this nationalist country and kill its officials and citizens, and doesn't it remains even now? Did it not commit an aggression against Libya by sending its planes thousands of kilometers to try kill the president of that Arab state, his wife, and children? What was the position of the United States, which made such an uproar about combating terrorism, which moved its fleets and armies and threatened aggression against others under this false pretext, what was its position toward Israel's terrorist practices over the past year? Did it not support Israel at the UN Security Council and General Assembly in the confrontation with the entire international community. Did it not use the veto to prevent the international community from denouncing Israel's terrorist acts and violation of law? Israel introduced terrorism into the Middle East and spread it in the world. Israel began to hijack civilian planes. In 1954, it hijacked a Syrian civilian plane to Israel. In 1973 it hijacked an Iraqi civilian plane to Israel. In 1986, it hijacked a Libyan civilian plane, carrying a senior official Syrian delegation, to Israel.

Israel deliberately downed a Libyan civilian plane in 1973 and killed more than 100 passengers of various nationalities. Israel perpetrated massacres against unarmed civilians in Qibyah, Kafr Qasim, Dayr Yasin, and other Palestinian and Arab villages. Israel expelled hundreds of thousands of Palestinians and Arabs from their homeland and imposed mass punishment on them. Israel destroyed villages and cities in Lebanon and killed and expelled hundreds of thousands of Lebanese, Palestinians, Syrians, and other Arabs residing in Lebanon. All this was carried out using the most sophisticated U.S. planes and weapons. Israel killed UN envoy Count Bernadotte. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was one of the terrorist leaders who issued orders to kill him. Israel carried out assassinations in Beirut, Rome, Paris, London, the United States, Norway, and Cyprus. What was the United States' stand toward this criminal and bloody Israeli terrorism? The United States expressed soldiarity with the Israeli terrorism and extended moral, political, and material support to it, thus proving its indifference toward taking a just stand in harmony with its responsibilities as a superpower, and stressing its responsibility for the Israeli terrorism. This is an extension of its responsibility for the Israeli aggression against the Arabs.

Those who claim to be combatting terrorism — while in fact they initiate, practice, and spread terrorism — accuse of terrorism those peoples who struggle to liberate their territories from occupation. They seek to distort the peoples' struggle for liberation, intimidate them, and turn world public opinion against them. There is a very big difference between terrorism and peoples' struggle for liberation.

We proposed the formation of an international committee under UN auspices to define terrorism and to determine actions that fall under that definition. However, the knights of the false resistance of terrorism did not agree and did not say a single word in this regard. Why? Because they are terrorists who practice terrorism through words and deeds and do not want a definition of terrorism that would prevent their terrorist activity and further expose it to the world. We in Syria were exposed to several acts of terrorism planned by the United States and other Western states. The United States and those who revolve in its orbit reject the proposal because they want us to denounce terrorism absolutely and to consider all struggle for liberation, resistance to occupation, and confrontation of occupiers as acts of terrorism. We will never be deceived by this trick. If we are deceived by this trick, then we would become the enemies of all those who struggle for the freedom of their countries, for unity and independence, and against imperialism and colonialism. This could mean that we place ourselves at the disposal of the imperialist-colonialist forces, a matter which we reject absolutely. We support struggle against occupation, exploitation, and coercion. We supported in the past and still support without reservation our Arab and Islamic peoples' struggle for liberation, and we extended aid to them. We are determined to continue to support them and to

stand on their side. Without hesitation, we are with the liberation movements in the world. We express soldiarity with them and extend to them moral and material support within our capabilities. We will never hesitate to continue every possible effort to help them achieve victory over their enemies. We denounce the fascist regime's crimes in South Africa and its racial Zionist regime in Palestine as part of the aggressive imperialist plan against peoples' right to self-determination.

We are partisans of the national liberation movements. We cannot but be supporters of every people who struggle against the occupiers and seek to expel them from their homeland and restore their rights. This is necessitated by the logic of justice, our affiliation to humanity, and by our position in the world national liberation movement.

We are not in agreement with them on the concept of terrorism, the terrorism they condemn and the terrorism that we condemn. Their concept of terrorism is different from our concept. The kind of terrorism we condemn is within the criminal context. If this is what they mean then let us agree on the concept of terrorism, and let us make this concept clear to all humanity. Then the exposure of real terrorists will be increased and things will be set on the correct course.

Brothers, since this is Zionism and this is how its present and future evils proceed, and since it receives support from the United States and other imperialist countries, then naturally we should be united in defending ourselves against this threat. We must unite to confront this threat. We must confront this enemy with a joint conviction on the basis of an accurate realization of its intellectual and ideological bases and its past and present practices. There is no logic that would yield different deductions, because it is not possible to regard this enemy's future conduct isolated from its past and present ideology and practices.

Clearly, the Arabs were aware of the dangers of Zionism and stressed the need to unite in confronting it since this threat first appeared in Palestine. Thus, all the Arab summit resolutions and the resolutions of lower level Arab conferences stressed the need to prepare and unite to confront this enemy. Thus, several Arab summit resolutions were adopted to strengthen us and prevent any one of us from making a mistake. On several occasions, the Arabs adopted unanimous resolutions at a summit conference stipulating punishment for any one who unilaterally contacts or makes peace with Israel. The Arabs adopted in Cairo in 1950, upon an Egyptian proposal, a resolution prohibiting separate peace or any political, military, or economic agreement with Israel. During the fourth session of its 12th meeting in 1 April 1950, the Arab League Council adopted the following;

I. No Arab League state is allowed to negotiate a separate peace agreement, or any political, military, or economic agreement with Isral, or actually establish such a peace or sign such an agreement. Any country that embarks on this will be immediately regarded as detached from the Arab League in accordance with the 12th Article of its charter.

II. The political committee is entrusted with the task of adopting measures to be taken against the country that commits this violation. On the basis of this article, the political committee on 13 April 1950 decided to take the following measures against the country that commits the violation mentioned in the first article:

1. a. Severing political and consular relations with that country.
b. Closing joint borders with that country and halting all economic, trade, and financial relations with it.
c. Banning any financial contact or trade transaction, directly or through intermediaries, with the nationals of that country.

2. Every country will inform the Arab League General Secretariat of its measures in this regard.

3. All member states will cooperate to implement the aforementioned measures.

Another resolution was issued by the Baghdad summit conference which prohibits acting on the Palestine question except through unanimous Arab decision.

It is not my intention to insult any one as I speak about a common enemy and danger. I would merely like to recall the common rules that we voluntarily adopted to confront the Israeli danger. I only mentioned two resolutions that are only part of a series of resolutions adopted in this regard. How can one of us be the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and receive in his country the enemy prime minister and announce in a press conference on the occasion of the visit that there was no Arab decision that prohibits contacts with the Israeli enemy. The Arab resolutions, some of which I have mentioned, are not the only ones that prohibit this. The Islamic resolutions, which you all know, also prohibit that. This is confirmed by the tenth ICO conference of Islamic foreign ministers held in Fes 8-12 May 1979 under the name of the Palestine and holy Jerusalem session. It decided that the peace treaty with the Zionist entity represented an abandonment of the Arab nation's rights and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and violated the principles and resolutions of the Lahore summit and the Islamic foreign ministers' conferences in Jeddah, Istanbul, Tripoli, and Dakar.

It also decided to suspend Egypt's membership in the ICO and all affiliated institutions and organizations until the reasons for this suspension are removed. This was also mentioned in the Third ICO Summit in Mecca on 25-28 January 1981. This summit reiterated in its Resolution No 2/3 sin qaf [Arabic alphabet] its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David accords signed on 17 September 1978, of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty signed on 26 March 1979, and of all of their consequences. The resolution called for the confrontation of these agreements by all means and methods. It strongly denounced any partial or separate solution or any agreement that would harm the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, violate the ICO principles and resolutions, or prevent the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. It also strongly denounced the Egyptian Government's normalization of relations with the Zionist entity and considered this a disavowal of the principles of jihad and a threat to Islamic values, principles, culture,heritage, and civilization.

We adhere to these resolutions and abide by them, and we build our stands according to them. The one who approaches them approaches us, and the one who distances himself from them

distances himself from us. We adhere to he who adheres to these resolutions. We have equal duties and rights, and we are with him and he is with us. The deviation from these resolutions and commitments causes separation. Therefore, nobody should blame us when we disagree with a person who deals unilaterally with the enemy or allies himself with it and stands beside it in one trench.

Throughout many years, particulaly since the October war, Israel sometimes attempted to drag Syria to such a mistake through persuasions and, at other times, through intimidations. However, Syria has continued to be principled and honest, did not act from a limited Syrian viewpoint, was not intimidated by threats, and did not deviate due to persuasion. The former Israeli prime minister said that during his term, 2 years, they attempted to pave the way, as he put it, for peace with Syria. However, Syria has closed the door. Had there been enough time, I would have presented to you everything that proves that Syria makes sacrifices for the sake of its principles. Syria means what it says and does what it says.

Brothers, an Arab cannot be with the Arabs and with Israel at the same time. The Muslim cannot be with the Muslims and with the enemies of Muslims at the same time. An Arab cannot be with the Arabs only through statements and actually with Israel. We must all adopt one stand. Just as we fought together we should seek peace together when the prospects for a just peace are available. We will not allow the enemy to impose a peace on us that would mean our capitulation. We must put an end to the existing relations between Israel and some Arab brothers. We are all targeted, and Egypt is at the head of the Arab countries targeted by Zionism and Israel.

Brothers, the Iraq-Iran war, which brought all of the harms that we predicted and warned against right from the first day, preoccupies the Arabs and Muslims. We were against this war right from the beginning, and we tried to stop it when stopping it was easier. I personally tried to improve relations between Iraq and Iran and ease the tension that I noted prior to the war. At that time I talked to the Iraqi leadership but received no response. When the war began we adopted a moral stand by denouncing it out of our conviction that this war will remove from the Arab-Israeli conflict the capabilities of Arab Iraq and the new capabilities of the Islamic revolution in Iran, which was eligible to play its role in the Arab-Israeli conflict. This war serves the enemies of Arabs and Muslims, as well as the evil Zionism and its base, Israel.

We have condemned this war and at the same time made attempts to halt it. We made contacts to end it at the start, and at the time we thought that halting it was not difficult. However, we did not recieve the required response and were greatly disappointed and pained.

Among the problems that trouble Muslims is the Afghan problem, which is being exploited against the interests of the people of Afghanistan. Fortunately, positive signs have emerged for national rconciliation and an end to the fighting. We hope that this will be beginning of the alleviation of the Afghan people's pains, so that all may return to build their homeland and develop prosperity in their lives. It is the duty of everyone of us to encourage such initiatives and overcome obstacles hampering national reconciliation. Any other course is not in the interest of the Afghan people and will only produce further pains and tragedies, especially to those who live outside their homeland.

In this regard, we welcome the USSR's message to this conference in which the USSR expresses readiness to expedite withdrawal from Afghanistan as soon as a political solution is achieved that would guarantee independence, prevent foreign intervention, and preserve Afghanistan as a sovereign, nonaligned Muslim country. It might be useful to recall that the current political regime in Afghanistan did not come to power with the entry of the Soviet troops into Afghanistan but existed before that.

Today the world is suffering from a deterioration in international relations due to an atmosphere of tension and an escalated arms race that has spread to outer space and complicated many international problems. We are part of this world and we play a role in it; our peace is part of its peace and our security is part of its security. Therefore, we cannot possibly stand by as observers on issues that threaten the peace and security of nations, and on the escalation of the nuclear arms race and attempts to spread the arms race to outer space. We cannot but join hands with international efforts to improve international relations, remove the threat of a destructive nuclear war, halt the arms race, and prevent its spread to outer space. We support all peaceful proposals aimed at avoiding a nuclear war, achieving arms limitation, improving international relations, and finding acceptable and just solutions to disputes among countries. We hope that our conference will contribute to sincere international efforts to create a general peaceful atmosphere in the world. In this regard, we must mention the numerous important peace initiatives of the USSR.

Brothers, I reiterate my wishes for the success of our conference and my thanks to his highness the brother amir, the conference chairman, and to our people in Kuwait for their efforts to convene our conference and for the brotherly hospitality accorded to us. May God's peace and blessing be upon you.

'Izzat Ibrahim Speech, 27 Jan

JN281234 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 Jan 87

["Text" of speech by Iraqi Vice President 'Izzat Ibrahim at the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait on 27 January — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother conference chairman His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, brothers, yours majesties, your excellencies, your highnesses. It is my pleasure at the beginning of my speech to express on behalf of the Iraqi delegation heartfelt congratulations to his highness the Kuwaiti amir on his election as chairman of our conference. I would like to also extend to his highness and to the fraternal Kuwaiti Government and people our deepest gratitude and appreciation for their excellent hospitality and welcome. We would like also to express our admiration for the efforts that have been exerted to render this esteemed

conference successful. We hope and pray to God to provide us the wisdom to give sound opinions to achieve the noble aims for which we have met and to emerge with positive results to serve our true religion and our faithful nations.

Mr Chairman, the ICO was born out of the conviction that the tolerant Islamic religion is a strong factor in bringing together the Islamic nations in solidarity, and that Islam's spiritual, moral, and social values constitute an important factor in achieving progress, justice, and peace among nations. Thus, the organization made its most prominent objective reinforcing Islamic solidarity among member states and bolstering cooperation among these states in the economic, social, cultural, and scientific fields, as well as in other vital fields, and strengthening harmony and undestanding between the member states and other countries. During past years, the ICO has contributed to international policy to support the just causes of Muslims, propagate the great Islamic heritage and culture, and attain greater cooperation among member states. It has contributed to defending the causes of freedom, independence, and peace of all the world's nations.

However, the present problems and crises of Muslims represent a very serious state of affairs. The large expanse of the Islamic world, which is composed of hundreds of millions of people who constitute a massive human and cultural force, is today being subjected to [words indistinct] aimed against the Islamic countries' sovereignty and territorial security [words indistinct]. Moreover, the Islamic world is facing complicated problems in the economic and social fields represented by economic crises that in some countries have assumed serious dimensions, depriving them of the means of a decent life and of opportunities to continue development and progress, to participate with other nations in building and developing the human society, and to realize the message of their tolerant Islamic religion.

If we are seriously and continuously determined to tackle this state of affairs and find practical solutions to rectify it, then we believe that first of all we have to diagnose the causes with the frankness dictated to us by the principles and values of our true religion. We must undertake serious endeavors and tangible steps, because issuing resolutions and uttering words alone are insufficient. We must be frank and seriously try to improve our state of affairs. We believe that among the most prominent causes of our suffering today is the absence of sincere and effective solidarity among the Islamic countries, the pressures of [words indistinct], and the prevalence of rancorous disputes, narrow interests, and the lack of frankness in confronting the real problems.

Iraq — which has sincerely and seriously endeavored to achieve Islamic solidarity, defend the rights of Muslims, attain fruitful cooperation among themselves, and call for resolving their problems through peaceful means — remains firm in its stand despite the continuous aggression of a country that belongs to this organization. Iraq will endeavor with all sincere sides to achieve the objectives for which this organization was established and to implement the positive resolutions adopted by this organization's conferences.

Mr Chairman, we all recall that this organization was established following the Zionists' greatest crime, the burning of the Al-Aqsa mosque. This fact imposes a special commitment on the Islamic countries toward the Palestine question, stipulating the defense of the Palestinian people's rights and supporting their legitimate representative, the PLO. However, the state of affairs in the period that preceded our conference completely contradicts this.

The Palestine question has occasioned tragic events and bloody massacres, the ugliest the Palestinian people have ever faced during their history tragedies and calamities, not only at the hands of the Zionists but at the hands of sides that claim to be Muslim and boast about working to liberate Palestine and holy Jerusalem. We saw with our own eyes sides that claim to be Muslim shelling without any mercy or remorse the Palestinian refugee camps, killing their children, old people, and women, besieging them for many months, and seeking to expel them from Lebanon. This is in implementation of the Zionist scheme to obliterate the Palestinian people's identity and consequently deny their existence as a people with a right to regain their land and exercise sovreignty over it. We do not exaggerate when we say that these crimes against the Palestinians rose to the level of the crimes of the Zionists themselves, and on some occasions surpassed these crimes. [words indistinct] those who stand behind it and encourage it and practice charlatanism and claim that they are killing the Palestinians to liberate Palestine and regain Jerusalem.

However, we are called upon more than ever before to adopt effective stands in solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle to enable them to achieve their firm, inalienable rights to their land and their right to self-determination, resist Zionist and imperialist attempts to liquidate the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative, and prevent it from practicing its legitimate struggle. We must endeavor to implement the resolutions of Islamic conferences and the Jerusalem Committee on holy Jerusalem and on the conspiracies that aim to Judacize this holy city. We are also called upon to confront the Zionist entity's schemes to undermine the unity of the Arab countries and divide them into sectarian, racist, and warring statelets. The continuous destruction in Lebanon is a practical implementation of these criminal schemes. Regrettably, some members in this organization are taking part in these schemes and, consequently, serving the Zionist entity's racist objectives.

It is the duty of everyone of us to endeavor immediately, seriously, and responsibly to protect Lebanon and restore to it peace, stability, and unity through tangible steps to prevent interference in its internal affairs, to resist attempts at instigating sectarian sedition in it, and to expose the false slogans of those who are perpetrating these criminal schemes. Moreover, we must also deal with the other problems facing the Islamic world and endeavor to resolve them through sound means, based on justice and noninterference in the internal affairs of countries.

The most serious threat to the Islamic world these days lies in the Iranian aggression against Iraq, which has been continuing for 7 years. We do not say this because we are the victim of aggression, but because this is an established fact recognized by every sincere and enlightened Muslim. The Islamic world, including this conference, cannot restore normal relations, make practical and sincere steps toward solidarity, or resume the march toward a

better future without a sincere, serious, and strong action to stop this aggression. The facts of the war between Iraq and Iran are not new to you. Iraq has explained these facts on several occasions. The details of these facts are explained in the addendum of this speech. The most important occasions on which these facts were explained were the Third ICO Summit, held in Mecca and Al-Ta'if in 1981, a few months after the start of the war, and in the Fourth ICO Summit, held in Casablanca in 1984, 4 years after the start of the war. You all know the facts of the war. However, it is necessary to review some basic stands to confirm the essential facts that have become clear during the past years.

You all know Iraq; you have dealt with it and established political, economic, and cultural relations with it. Some member-states of this organization know what Iraq was extending to them in terms of honest aid. They also know that Iraq was and is still dealing with its fraternal Islamic states on the basis of mutual respect and the sincere desire for fruitful cooperation in defending right, Muslims' interests, and all the issues of freedom and justice in the world. The current Iranian regime has been in power for 7 years, throughout which you have experienced it and dealt with it in all fields. You know that this regime does not behave like the majority of the world states, particularly the Islamic states. It adopted a political course that it entrenched in its Constitution. In accordance with this course, the Iranian regime entitled itself to trusteeship of others' affairs. This regime practiced this policy against many of you through various means. It interferred in the Islamic states' domestic affairs, instigated seditions in them, and threatened several Gulf states with armed force during the past years. The proof of this is clear to everyone. However, you know that to achieve its sick imperial dreams, this regime has chosen Iraq as the first direct target of its hostile policy, in an attempt to impose its control and subjugate it to its will. This regime has insisted on using all means, including armed force, to achieve this objective.

The Iranian Government's stands in 1979 and 1980, which were represented by the repeated announcement of its intention to change the political and social system in Iraq and encourage terrorism and acts of sabotage, were the result of this policy and the feverish implementation of it at a time when the Iranian regime was exercising the highest arrogance to fulfill its imperial dreams. During that time, it managed to spread confusion and terrorism in Iraq, instigate the murder of its political officials, and openly talk about using armed force to achieve expansionist Iranian objectives against Iraq. When those means could not achieve their objectives, Iran carried out a direct military aggression and used its Armed Forces against Iraq on 4 September 1980. Throughout that period, Iraq has continued to seek discussion through diplomatic channels, hoping that the Iranian regime would resort to reason and wisdom. However, all of this was in vain because the conflict over power in Iran was escalating and the rivals were competing, just as they are today, to threaten Iraq as if whoever among them is more hostile to Iraq is the closer to Khomeyni.

Although we succeeded in repulsing the Iranian aggression in September 1980, this regime, which insists on achieving its expansionist plan, did not change its course. Just as it was feverishly calling for subjugating Iraq to its will before the fighting, it continued to do so after the fighting started. Iraq did not change its course in calling for peace, good neighborliness, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, and respect for the principles of UN Charter. Iraq has continued to adhere to this course after repulsing the aggression. It is continuing to do so now. Gentlemen, it is necessary to remind you of some historical facts that shed light on the situation.

In his speech on 28 September 1980, President Saddam Husayn called for achieving peace and settling the conflict between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and legitimate rights. On the same day, the UN Security Council issued its first resolution calling for an end to the war and for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Iraq accepted this. Iran rejected it and insisted on continuing the war. Later, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq visited us in his capacity as chairman of the second Islamic summit conference and asked us to unilaterally cease fire. We responded to his request on 5 October 1980. However, Iran rejected this request and continued the war.

We took part in the Third ICO Summit in Mecca and Al-Ta'if in 1981, discussed the conflict, and accepted the resolution it issued. At the end of his address to the summit, President Saddam Husayn said: I am one of you and I accept what you accept. However, the Iranian regime boycotted the summit, heaped abuses on it, and levelled accusations at it. What happened in Mecca and Al-Ta'if in 1981 was repeated 3 years later in Casablanca when Iraq participated in the Fourth ICO Summit in 1984 and accepted its resolution, while Iran boycotted it once again. And now we are before you here at this Fifth ICO Summit calling for a just and honorable peace, while Iran has boycotted the Muslims' meeting, heaped abuses, levelled threats, and insisted on continuing the war, destruction, and killing.

You know — brothers — how the Iranian regime dealt in a spirit of deception and delusion with the Islamic states foreign ministers' meetings held right after the beginning of the conflict. Undoubtedly, you can recall how the 15th Islamic States Foreign Ministers' Conference in Sanaa in 1984 reached an agreement through the direct contributions of the two countries' delegations, and how the Iranian delegation went back on its agreement the day after the decision was announced. You may also recall how the Iranian regime hampered and prevented the issuance of a call for peace at the Islamic states foreign ministers' conference in Fes in 1986. What has happened at the Islamic conferences took place at other international forums. Throughout the conflict, the UN Security Council issued six resolutions — in 1980, 1982, 1983, and in 1986. Iraq has accepted all of these resolutions while Iran has rejected all of them. Iran has also rejected peace calls issued by the Nonaligned Movement's New Delhi summit in 1983 and in Harare summit in 1986.

Mr Chairman: proceeding from our principled stand and from our clear and firm policy, we dealt with the Good Offices Committee formed by the Islamic summit in Al-Ta'if in 1981. We have responded to the committee, dealt with it with respect, and accepted its sovereign power over the conflict. All this was based on belief in our just cause, on our sound position regarding the conflict imposed on us by Iran, and on our sincere desire for peace and good neighborliness with Iran. You know how the Iranian regime dealt with the committee from the first day. Some

of the brothers who are here with us now were among the members of the delegation that went to Tehran in 1981 and that also came to Baghdad. When you resort to reason you can judge the two sides' stands from that time until now.

Since its formation, the Good Offices Committee exerted enormous efforts and launched many initiatives to hammer out a just and honorable peace. After 3 years of arduous suffering, the committee presented a report to the Casablanca summit in 1984 — a summit which Iran boycotted as it boycotted the previous one. The Casablanca summit adopted a resolution praising Iraq's position.

Late President Ahmed Sekou Toure, former head of the committee due to his clear conscience, spoke the truth when he stressed to the conference Iraq's positive response to the committee's efforts and Iraq's acceptance of its proposals. He also stressed Iran's failure to cooperate with the committee and its rejection of all its proposals. What President Sekou Toure said was not a position biased toward Iraq, but toward justice. It was in favor of an objective reality, which was confirmed in practice and was in complete harmony with the peace committee's resolutions adopted at the Mecca and Al-Ta'if conferences. After the death of President Sekou Toure, His Excellency President Dawda Jawara assumed the committee's chairmanship. His Excellency President Jawara launched a number of initiatives. Iraq continued to deal in the same spirit with the committee under its new chairmanship. We welcomed President Jawara's desire to visit Iraq. We received his envoys and replied to his messages stressing our principled positions for a just and honorable peace. The Iranian regime continued its abnormal dealing with the committee. It also continued in its determination to make this committee yield to its will. As time passed, we came to believe that while this regime rejected the committee's authority over the dispute, it mapped out a plan to exploit and pressure the committee. This plan was intended to make the committee deal with separate issues of the conflict and to rule out the possibility of a comprehensive solution that would bring peace. The Iranian regime wanted to remove pressure and to cover its continuing aggressive war against Iraq. The head of the Iranian regime refused to receive and hold talks with the head of the committee unless the committee accepted his foolish conditions, which would make him [the committee head] a foe and a judge at the same time. The committee would then become a tool of the Iranian regime's aggressive policy.

Brothers, the duty of the Islamic Good Offices Committee is defined in the resolution by which it was formed. It is a committee based on Islamic mediation, designed to end the war in accord with the goals and principles of the ICO charter, which call for a peaceful settlement of disputes and for refraining from force or the threat of force. Therefore, the Islamic Good Offices Committee is entrusted with a defined duty. This duty is to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the dispute and not to tackle partial or marginal issues of the dispute. The Good Offices Committee is based on Islamic mediation.

The Islamic Good Offices Committee is not a permanent secondary commission specialized in adopting stands according to a request made by this or that party, contrary to [words indistinct]. Out of the frankness that Muslims should enjoy and in light of the great effect that this subject will have on the continuation of this war, which costs our people and our country great sacrifices, we must give our opinion of some practices we have noticed, particularly in the past 2 years.

Instead of firmly rejecting that deviant Iranian course, which aims to show its superiority to the ICO, to impose trusteeship over it, to disrespect its charter and will, and to exploit it for propaganda and for prolonging the war, some parties to the committee strangely called for flaterring the Iranian regime and for fulfilling its strange desires. The parties also tried to turn the committee into a permanent secondary committee for announcing stands and opinions about some aspects of the conflict, athough its main objective was to work to end the war and achieve peace.

Instead of putting pressure on the side insisting on war and destruction, the committee continued to revovle in a vacuum, satisfied with issuing statements that do not distinguish between those who sincerely seek peace and those who want to continue the hostile war for expansion.

When we asked about all this, we were told the objective was to seduce Iran to respond to the committee. However, Iran did not respond, continued its policy of blackmailing the committee, and put pressure on it while it continued the war for 6 and 1/2 years. What is more dangerous than all this is that the Islamic Good Offices Committee has even called for denying the right of purchasing arms for legitimate defense to the party defending itself and seeking peace. Thus, the committee does not deal equally with it and the party that insists on war and rejects peace. This is despite the fact that the committee knows full well that those who supply Iran with arms — particularly Israel, the Zionist arms dealers, and the tamperers — will not respond to its call for stopping arms supplies to Iran. Meanwhile, such a call will embarrass the countries that legitimately sell arms to the party defending itself and seeking peace.

I say frankly, such acts have hurt and confused us. Have such stands served the issue of peace? Have they affected the Iranian regime's insistence on war and killing? The answer here is very clear. It is no. Such means have not achieved peace nor weakened the Iranian regime's insistence on war and on wasting Mulsim blood. With each statement by the committee, rivers of Muslim blood flowed. The ongoing events are a good example of this.

Mr Chairman, O brothers, 1986 was important in the the expansionist aggressive war imposed by the Iranian regime upon Iraq. In February 1986 the Iranian enemy invaded and occupied the Iraqi Al-Faw port. The UN Security Council discussed the serious situation in the region in light of the Iranian aggression. It unanimously issued on 24 February Resolution No 582 for 1986. The council members formulated the resolution without any influence from the two parties to the conflict. The resolution maintains the need for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in accord with the provisions of the UN Charter and international law. In light of the Iranian regime's refusal to abide by the resolution and the exacerbation of the situation in the region, the Security Council again discussed the conflict and again unanimously issued Resolution No 588 for 1986 on 8 October. The resolution affirms the need to abide by the previous resolution and entrusts the UN secretary general to intensify his

efforts with the two parties for this purpose and to present a report to the Security Council on this subject. Once again, the expansionist Iranian regime rejected this resolution. This prompted the Security Council to issue a statement on 22 December 1986 affirming anew the need to implement the comprehensive settlement mentioned in Resolution No 582. The Iranian regime rejected this call also.

During this period, the Iranian regime was preparing for a new large-scale invasion of Iraq. The Iranian leaders called it the last and decisive offensive. At the same time, the Iranian leaders were preparing to convene a meeting of their agents in Tehran to decide the future of Iraq from all aspects, as they claimed. The meeting began on 24 December 1986 and continued until 29 December, with direct and effective contribution from high-ranking Iranian officials.

On the night of 24 December and during the meeting of the Iranian agents, the Iranian regime embarked on a new invasion against the Al-Basrah area. When the attempt was aborted, the Iranian regime repeated a new invasion on the night of 8 January 1987 against the Al-Basrah area. It embarked on a new operation in the central sector on 13 January, repeating its attempts there.

These operations prove that the Iranian regimes aims to occupy the Al-Basrah area to set up an agent government affiliated with Iran and then to threaten the Arab Gulf states and expand at their expense. The Iraqi people and their armed forces foiled these sinister aims with power based on profound faith in God's support for truth and on the justice of self-defense against evil and aggression.

Mr Chairman, brethren: These years of Iranian aggression and the Iranian regime's strange insistence on war, killing, and destruction [words indistinct] all peace initiatives whether on the basis of Islamic rules or international law. This case, which neither the Islamic world nor the entire world has witnessed in the modern age, cannot be interpreted as stemming from mere conceit or obstinacy. It would be naive to accept such an interpretation. The events of 1986 and subsequent events shed light on essential facts,which some tried to be obliterate with charlatanism and fraud. The basic fact is that the party insisting on war and aggression in this abnormal and strange manner is the party that wanted the war and that kindled its fire, because it is an expansionist regime dreaming of an empire. The basic fact, which became clear during this period, is that this party, which claims to be Muslim, is ready to ally itself with the enemies of Islam, headed by Zionism, to fulfill its expansionist dreams. The cooperation between the Iranian regime on the one hand and Israel and the United States on the other is not a mere scandal, but a major plot not only against Iraq but against all the region's states and all Islamic states. It is a plot that killed hundreds of thousands of Muslims and spread disturbances and anxiety and danger in one of the most important Muslim areas. It is a plot that weakened the struggle against the Zionist entity and enabled this entity to continue its despotism and aggression against the Arabs. The documented facts of the plot indicated in the appendix of this statement show how the Zionist-Iranian alliance, which existed at the time of the shah, was revived as soon as the Khomeyni regime launched war against Iraq on 4 September 1980. Despite the Iranian propaganda clamor against the Zionist entity and despite the Iranian regime's claims about the liberation of Jerusalem, the Zionist entity provided the Iranian regime with the weapons and equipment it needed and encouraged the Zionist arms traders all over the world to cooperate with Iran to perpetuate its war machine against Arab and Muslim Iraq and to create disturbances and instability in the Arab Gulf region. It is no secret that the Zionist officials have repeatedly stated that Iraq's preoccupation with the war guarantees security and stability for them. For instance, Ari'el Sharon, former Zionist enemy war minister, stated in a speech in the United States in 1983 that Israel sold weapons to Iran because it considers Iraq its archenemy. The current Zionist enemy war minister stated at the National Press Club in Washington on 5 December 1985 that Iraq's continuous preoccupation with the war with Iran removes their fears of a military confrontation and increases their reassurance that the eastern front will remain calm as long as Iraq is preoccupied with this war. Shamir, the current prime minister of the Zionist entity, also stated that Israel sold weapons to Iran out of self-defense. Peres, the current foreign minister of the Zionist entity, also stated that Khomeni's victory poses a threat to the Arab world more than to Israel. Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Levi also stated that the termination of the war will change the balance of power between Israel and the Arab countries.

Some may wonder why the Iranian regime blared out statements about its boycott of this summit. Which summit has the Iranian regime attended? In Al-Ta'if the Tehran rulers boycotted the summit, heaped abuse on it, and cast doubt on it. They did the same in Casablanca. Here they are repeating their usual behavior for the third time. At the beginning they remained silent on the issue of attending the conference because they had already made preparations for an aggression against Iraq with the aim of occupying Basra and establishing a hireling entity there to become a neighbor to a good country (?in this region). Then they would come victorious to this conference holding in their hands the club of terrorism and threats to prevent the conferees from speaking about their involvement with Zionism and their determination to continue aggression.

However, when they were disappointed during the first stage of the offensive on 26 December 1986 and realized their sinister dreams had not come true, they decided to boycott and threaten the conference. They are now trying to terrorize and blackmail the conference to prevent it from carrying out its duties in accord with the dictates of law, justice, and logic via-a-vis their repeated aggression against Iraq. The conference should be alert to this wicked scheme and should not in any way yield to terrorism and blackmail.

Mr Chairman, brethren, the Iranian regime claims it has established Islamic rule and that it is the only regime in the world characterized by the principles and dictates of true religion. Today we ask you to resort to your consciences in a host of matters after facts have emerged as bright as the sun and after they have become known to your peoples and all world nations. Is the one who claims to be Muslim entitled to ignore the will of Muslims and their collective call for peace? Does Islam allow cooperation and alliance with the Zionists to perpetuate a hostile, expansionist war against a Mulsim country and to threaten other Arab and Islamic countries? Does Islam allow sharing the Zionist entity's objectives and policy of fragmenting and dividing

Arab countries on sectarian bases? Does Islam allow deepening division among the Palestinians, killing them, smearing their honor, and destroying their camps by means of agents? Does Islam allow terrorism, subversion, and plotting against the peace, security, and stability of other Islamic countries? Finally, can the one who threatens the Muslims' meeting and heaps abuses on it be Muslim?

The reply to these questions is clear, and Islam is innocent of all these policies, which the Iranian regime is practicing in word and deed. The course of events clearly indicates these facts to you, and if we truly believe in Islam and work to support it and uphold its principles, values, and heritage, we should return to the orders of God and accept His judgment.

Brethern, we believe in view of your responsibility to your Islamic nations that you should choose one of only two alternatives. The first is to accept the continued Iranian aggression against Iraq and its disregard of Muslim unity, will, and the resolutions of their [word indistinct] and even its disregard of the will of the international community. The second is to pressure the Iranian regime to accept peace by adopting practical measures to prevent it from continuing aggression, killing, and destruction. This is the Islamic principle contained in the noble verse: If two parties among the believers fall into a quarrel, make ye peace between them; but if one of them transgresses beyond bounds against the other, then fight ye all against the one that transgresses until it complies with the command of God; but if it complies, then make peace between them with justice, and be fair: for God loves those who are fair and just. [Koranic verse]

Iraq has time and again declared its stand, which calls [words indistinct] and its people, who believe in Islam and fought against the expansionist Iranian aggression in defense of its existence and accomplishments. The people of Iraq call for an honorable peace in accord with the principles declared by President Saddam Husayn on 2 August 1986. These principles are:

1. The complete, comprehensive, and unconditional withdrawal to internationally-recognized borders.

2. The complete exchange of prisoners.

3. The signing of a peace and nonaggression treaty between the two countries.

4. Noninterference in internal affairs and respect for each country's choices.

5. That Iraq and Iran be positive elements for stability and security in the region,and in the Arab Gulf zone in particular.

There is also UN Security Council Resolution No 582, which contained the elements of a comprehensive settlement.

Peace can be achieved on the bases of these legal and logical principles. Iraq, which fought bravely and capably and which possesses the determination to defeat the invaders and crush their sinister dreams, accepts only a just and honorable peace. He who accepts humiliation and yields to terrorism and blackmail is surely not a Muslim. Moreover, he who [words indistinct] is not a Mulsim. Finally, we wish success to this conference in its work and mission the service of Islam and Muslims and in consolidation of our legitimate struggle for liberation, peace, justice, and progress. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Arab 'Mini-Summit"; Syrian-Israeli Talks Alleged

NC281516 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 28 (AFP) — An Arab "mini-summit" opened here Wednesday on the fringe of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) summit, conference sources said.

Participants were named as Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, King Husayn of Jordan, The emir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. They were meeting at the emir's residence in Kuwait's Conference Building.

Observers believed the discussion was centering on the Gulf war and divisions in the Arab world.

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) meanwhile reported that Mr al-Asad and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak met for 20 minutes Tuesday, their first encounter since Mr Mubarak succeeded the assassinated Anwar al-Sadat in October 1981.

But a Syrian delegation spokesman denied such a meeting had taken place.

(In Morocco, newspapers reported that the Moroccan delegation has submitted to the OIC summit a videotape proving "collusion" between Syria and Israel. The reports said the tape gave an insight into contacts in Geneva "between the Syrian Rif'at al-Asad [brother of the Syrian president] and the Zionist [Israeli Commerce and Industry Minister Ari'el] Sharon." "These contacts," the Casablanca daily *Al Bayane* reported, "are said to be going on at this moment in Damascus itself." The Rabat daily *L'Opinion* said that the Moroccan delegation's action was the result of "virulent polemics" between the Syrians on one side and the Egyptians, Moroccans, and Palestinians on the other over the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), Egyptian-Israeli relations, and last year's meeting at Ifrane, Morocco, between King Hassan II — who is not attending the OIC summit — and former Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres.

"The tone and the remarks sometimes exceeded the limits of protocol," the newspaper said, "and the Syrian was heard calling his Egyptian opposite number a 'prostitute.'")

No Consensus on Full Summit

JN290645 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Jan 87 pp 1, 4

[By Lamis K. Andoni in Kuwait]

[Text] A mini Arab summit, which was held on the fringes on the Fifth Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) here on Wednesday, failed to produce an agreement on holding the thirteenth regular Arab summit in the near future.

The mini summit, which was attended by Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Kuwait, and Syria, was held during the morning session of the OIC here. But senior Arab officials told *The Jordan Times* that Saudi Arabia was still objecting to the idea of holding the regular summit prior to an inter-Arab reconciliation.

Other Arab officials, however, said that the attendance of Egypt of a next summit was the major point of disagreement. They said that while Jordan pressed for a re-admission of Egypt to the Arab league, Syria was still opposed to the idea, and the Saudis, are concerned that any such summit would not be boycotted by Syria. The next summit is expected to be held in Riyadh.

The failure of the mini summit has also led to the collapse of efforts to convene an unofficial Arab summit here on the sidelines of the OIC conference.

The failure of the summit followed an unexpected brief meeting between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Egyptian president Husni Mubarak on Tuesday.

Both sides have denied that they actually met. But Arab officials told *The Jordan Times* that the meeting was pre-arranged by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

The Egyptians, however, were deeply disappointed in Mr. Asad's speech and denial of the meeting. "[Word indistinct] Syria reacted so negatively to the reports of the meeting the Egyptians felt that they should not give any importance," a senior Arab official said.

The official said that the Egyptian delegation has informed other "friendly countries" that the meeting did not achieve any progress towards the normalisation of Syrian-Egyptian relations.

On Wednesday, however, Egyptian foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid visited Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. After the meeting well informed sources said that Mr. 'Abd al-Majid informed the PLO that "nothing has come out from the meeting between Asad and Mubarak."

Meanwhile participants at the conference were exerting last minute and intensive efforts that will contribute to an end to the Gulf war and the camps war between the Palestinians and the Shi'ite Amal militiamen in Lebanon.

The participants have so far failed in forming a delegation that will be designated to visit Tehran and Baghdad in "final attempt" to mediate a peaceful and a negotiated settlement between the two countries.

A number of Arab officials here expressed the view that the conference has failed and reached a dead end regarding efforts to end the war. "That was it, we could not do anything to bring both parties close together," a senior Arab official said.

But other officials were still optimistic that Tehran would agree to receive the delegation. Contacts with Tehran were going on until late hours on Wednesday to urge the Iranian leaders to agree to receive the delegation.

According to well-informed sources some Islamic and Arab countries were against the idea of dissolving the goodwill Islamic committee. But a senior Iraqi official here said Iraq was not interested any longer in the work of the committee.

In an attempt to reconcile the two views some members suggested the restructuring of the committee. Algeria is considered as the best candidate to head the new committee, although the Iraqi official did not welcome the idea.

Arab officials here expected Iraq to launch a large scale counter offensive against Iran immediately after the summit.

Saudi King Comments on Gulf War, Palestinians

LD281016 Kuwait KUNA in English 0831 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 28 (KUNA) — Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques the King Fahd ibn 'Abdal 'Aziz "could not see any reasons for outbreak or continuation of the Iraq-Iran war".

King Fahd, in an interview with Kuwaiti daily *'Al-Ray' Al-Amm'* published Wednesday, described the Gulf war as "a deep wound" in the very heart of the Islamic nation and a "war of attrition".

Leaders of the Islamic nation, and the U.N., have everted efforts to end this "suicidal war" in which hundreds of Moslem victims fall every day.

"We have sensed Iraq's response to Islamic mediations and U.N. calls and we are still hopeful that the brothers in Iran would respond to the human calls to end blodletting and preserve Islamic human and material wealth," the monarch said.

He renewed "a true and faithful call to the Iranian leaders to seize the opportunity of the current Islamic gathering in Kuwait to reconsider their stances and start dialogue on the basis ensuring establishment of peace to both Moslem peoples and good neighborliness."

When asked on the tragic situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, King Fahd said "We have exerted efforts with all parties to put an end to these bloody catastrophes which only benefit the Israeli enemy that is targeting both conflicting parties, the whole of Lebanon and the Arab nation."

The Palestine cause was and still is the basic concern of Saudi policy, the king said, and pointed out that the Palestinian people have been steadfast over 38 years in defense of their legitimate rights and usurped country.

The Islamic world, in face of Israeli oppression, should continue efforts to regain Islamic shrines and attain the Palestinian people's just rights in restoring the land, establishing a state and exercising self-determination.

The monarch lauded Egyptian president Husni Mubarak's incessant efforts to develop his country in various spheres.

King Fahd outlined his country's sacrifices within OPEC to

bolster the organization and noted that Riyadh has advocated stabilizing the market at present to absorb oil surplusses to serve both the producer and the consumer.

Agreement on Jordanian-Palestinian 'Contacts'
NC281415 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Jan (MENA) — MENA's team in Kuwait has learned the meeting yesterday (Tuesday) between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat led to an agreement to arrange Jordanian-Palestinian contacts soon. These contacts will prepare the ground for talks on ways of reviving Jordanian-Palestinian coordination.

Sudan Eases Libya-Chad, Syria-Egypt Tensions
JN281849 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 28 (SUNA) — Education minister member of Sudan's delegation to the Islamic summit conference Bakri Ahmad 'Adil affirmed that Sudan's endeavors to ease tension between Libya and Chad and between Syria and Egypt have succeeded in stopping squabble and acrimonious exchange of accusation among them during the Islamic summit sessions.

In a statement here today, the minister said Libya and Chad have applauded Sudan's mediation for finding out a peaceful solution to the Libyan-Chadian problem.

He said that chairman of the State Council Ahmad al-Mirghani who is leading Sudan's delegation to the conference will meet later on with Chadian President Hissein Habre and in light of this meeting one of two things will be determined — either the Chadian issue be relegated to the next African summit conference or a committee be formed to conduct a comprehensive study on this problem.

He affirmed that the current Islamic summit will not discuss the Chadian issue giving chance to Sudan's endeavours in this respect.

On the other hand the minister said a strong trend for convening an Arab summit in the margin of the Islamic conference is tangibly observed.

Official sources at the islamic conference told SUNA correspondent that all Arab countries have agreed to attend the Arab summit conference.

OMAN

Foreign Ministry Official Receives French Group

JN251356 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] His Highness Haytham ibn Tariq ibn Taymur, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry for political affairs received a French General Assembly National Defense Committee delegation, led by (Francois Solyon), presently visiting the Sultanate. They reviewed bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

PDRY

Economic Talks Begin With Ethiopian Delegation

EA252313 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] The meetings of the Democratic Yemen and Socialist Ethiopia Joint Economic Committee began this morning at the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply. The Yemeni side was headed by Brother Dr 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade, and supply. The Ethiopian side was headed by Comrade Wole Chekol, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of foreign trade.

Commercial and technical cooperation between the two countries and ways to develop and consolidate it were reviewed at the meeting. The committee's activities during the past years and the difficulties it faced implementing its duties were also reviewed. Three subcommittees were formed: a committee for industries and trade; a committee for culture, information, tourism, and sports education; and a committee for agriculture, transport, and communication.

Dr 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman commended the development of relations between Democratic Yemen and the Republic of Ethiopia and described them as historic. He pointed out that the work of the Joint Economic Committee between the two countries is a practical step in consolidating relations between the two countries, especially after the victory of our party and peoples over the 13 January conspiracy which was aimed at exterminating the party and the socialist trend in our country.

Nu'man Receives Delegation

EA272219 Aden ANA in Arabic 1645 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Aden, 27 Jan, (ANA) — Comrade Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this evening received the Ethiopian economic delegation currently visiting our country, headed by Comrade Wole Chekol, member of the WPE Central Committee, minister of foreign trade, and head of the Ethiopian side of the Yemeni-Ethiopian Joint Economic Committee meeting. During the meeting, relations between our country and the friendly Socialist Republic [as received] of Ethiopia were reviewed, together with ways to consolidate and develop them in different spheres. Talks on the implementation of trade protocols signed between the two friendly countries were also conducted.

The comrade prime minister expressed his satisfaction at the development of friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries, which daily increase in firmness. He also expressed Democratic Yemen's readiness to push forward the militant relations with Socialist Ethiopia to guarantee the achievement of the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions' strategic aims and the friendly Yemeni and Ethiopian peoples' ambitions.

Chekol expressed his satisfaction with the visit and with his meetings with party and state officials. He stressed Socialist Ethiopia's desire to consolidate economic and trade relations with our country. He also commended the steps and measures taken by the YSP in eradicating the effects of the 13 January bloody events and in overcoming the difficulties resulting from them on different political, economic, and social levels. He commended the good results derived from the meetings of the Joint Economic Committee, which will serve existing relations between the Yemeni and Ethiopian peoples. He affirmed his country's support for the committee and its subcommittees.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Dr 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade, and supply, and head of the Yemeni side of the Joint Economic Committee, and Comrade Tesema Belai, Ethiopia's ambassador to Aden.

Al-Bid Meets Delegation Head

EA290700 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] At noon today Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, met in his office with Comrade Wole Chekol, member of the WPE Central Committee and Ethiopian minister of foreign trade, who is co-chairman of the Ethiopian-Yemeni Joint Economic Committee.

During the meeting Comrade Chekol explained to the secretary general the results of the Ethiopian-Yemeni Joint Economic Committee meetings in Aden. He also reviewed trade and economic relations between the two brotherly countries and ways to develop them.

For his part, the brother secretary general expressed satisfaction with the results achieved by the Ethiopian-Yemeni Joint Economic Committee, stressing that the political leadership in Democratic Yemen will strive to develop and strengthen these relations and to implement agreements reached. The brother secretary general stressed the depth of the strategic relations that bind the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions and the two brotherly parties, the YSP and the WPE.

The meeting was attended by Brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; and Brother 'Abdallah 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade, and supply, who is co-chairman of the Ethiopian-Yemeni Joint Economic Committee.

Libyan Opposition Groups Meet, Issue Statement

NC281717 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jan (MENA) — Eight Libyan opposition organizations and movements have formed a working group headed by Major 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Tahir al-Huni. The purpose of this group is to step up contacts and dialogue between it and remaining Libyan nationalist factions and personnel to develop a unified formula to begin dealing with the issue of the national struggle and confronting what it described as the powers of evil represented by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

In a statement issued today, following a meeting held at an unknown location the last few days, the organizations noted they had fixed a future date on which all these factions will meet to continue the march of the unionist struggle against Al-Qadhdhafi's oppressive authority. The statement added the eight organizations accepted the Libyan Nationalist Alliance Charter and agreed on the need to enrich it and make it compatible with the nature of the current phase of the Libyan nationalist cause.

The statement described the outcome of this meeting as a qualitative gain based on sincerity and dedication and a step toward mature efforts to serve the interests of the nationalist cause and to preserve the Libyan progressive nationalist forces' achievements. The statement appealed to Libyans at home and abroad to support these nationalist endeavors and urged Libyan strugglers to make the salvation of the Libyan people, the end of their impasse, and the imposition of a democratic national alternative their primary objectives.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Libyan National Movement; the Libyan National Struggle Movement; the Libyan National Democratic Front; and the Libyan Liberation Organization, all of which come under the Libyan Nationalist Alliance. The meeting was also attended by four other organizations: the Libyan National Organization; the Libyan Struggle Movement; the Libyan Committee for National Salvation; and the Libyan Democratic Party.

Al-Sharif, Soviet Envoy Discuss Cooperation

NC281626 Cairo MENA in English 1557 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, Jan 28 (MENA) — Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information, met today with the Soviet ambassador here.

They discussed means of stepping up cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union particularly in the field of information and in the light of the cultural protocol signed between the two countries.

Cypriot Interior Minister Concludes Cairo Visit

NC211552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jan (MENA) — Cypriot Interior Minister Konstandinos Mikhailidhis left Cairo this afternoon following a 2-day visit, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak.

The Cypriot Minister also met with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Zaki Badr, minister of the interior.

In a predeparture statement, the Cypriot minister described his meeting with President Mubarak as successful, productive, and frank. He also expressed pleasure at the fraternal relations linking Cypriots and Egyptians and commended Egypt's support on Cypriot issues.

Austrian Army Chief Arrives on 5-Day Visit

NC261707 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA) — General (Hans Philip), commander of the Austrian Army, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 5-day visit to Egypt. He is accompanied by a military delegation. During the visit, he will hold talks designed to strengthen bilateral relations.

Gen (Philip) is scheduled to meet with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

Upon his arrival at the airport, the Austrian commander was received by Major General Mahfuz Hamdi, chief of the Armed Forces' operations staff, and Austrian Embassy officials in Cairo.

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Further Reportage, Communiques on Fighting

Communique No 2,546

JN281845 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,546 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. When we talk about Iraq's strength and bravery as well as its readiness and ability to safeguard its territory, sovereignty, and its people's choices, we in fact do not express hopes or create illusions. We are fully aware of this great country's capabilities and the elements of superiority which will make it victorious in this battle without any doubt. The facts affirm our country is stronger and that enemies will only achieve defeat and sustain heavy losses. It is impossible for them to achieve their evil objectives. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. It is a blessed day full of victories scored by our victorious forces from the heroic III Army Corps and the forces affiliated with it. Our forces embarked on a series of terrible offensives on many axes in this sector, forcing the Khomeyniites to leave burnt and scattered corpses along the frontlines and leaving their weapons and equipment burned junk. Thousands of others on whom the charlatans relied and pinned their hopes became ashes in the crematorium and went to hell. Our Iraqi fighters remained to sing for the leader, the people, and victory. In addition to the thousands burned by the hell's fire lit by the infantry and armor men, great numbers of scoundrels were smashed by the artillery fire which did not stop for one moment all day and night. The brave hawks, the heroes of our Air Force, raided the Khomeynites' positions, assembly points, artillery emplacements, and cities, destroying the empty heads.

The helicopter gunship knights continue to record great victories. This weapon has never been used as effectively or strongly as it is being used by our knights who are well known for their bravery and skills. They hunt their prey like a professional hunter. It was really the great day of the great harvest battles in which the low people paid heavily for their aggression against Iraq. They were defeated and our forces were able to mop up important parts of our territory, taking the initiative and imposing control on each inch of the battlefield. Praise be to God, who gives victory to his faithful worshippers and pours wrath on the renegades.

2. Our heroic Air Force today launched a series of devastating raids, directing their bombs on every enemy concentration, on every gun, on every position, and on every road on which the enemy tried to approach. After carrying out 300 combat missions, the harvest was great. In addition to the missions mentioned in Communique No 2,545 issued at noon today, our Air Force achieved the following:

a. At 1430 [1130 GMT] today, our aircraft directed an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

b. At 1513 today, scores of our planes launched a violent attack on the city of Ilam.

c. At 1517 today, scores of our planes launched a devastating raid on the city of Shahabad [Eslambad].

d. Our planes earlier directed a devastating blow to a second Hawk surface-to-air missile battery which Zionism gave the Iranians situated west of Kuran River.

e. At 1430 today, a number of our planes raided the city of Dehloran, directing a devastating blow.

After carrying out these missions, our valiant hawks returned with their planes safely and victorious. Blessed be the great men of our Air Force — commanders, hawks, officers, and men.

3. The helicopter gunship knights are dominating the battlefield, pouring their missiles and bullets on enemy positions and tearing into pieces everything they see.

Today our knights carried out 176 combat sorties and then returned safe and proud to their bases. Blessed be those men capable of waging war to punish their enemies.

4. The heroic VII Army Corps, as is known, is waging the battles of the great harvest from its fortified strongholds, taking part with colleagues in the III Army Corps to remove the damage from Iraq's honorable land and to punish through its painful blows the anti-Arab Zionsit agent clique.

In addition to its great support for its brother, the III Army Corps, the VII Army Corps achieved the following:

a. The killing of 270 enemy scoundrels.

b. The destruction of 23 ammunition dumps.

c. The destruction of 13 infantry positions and the killing of their personnel.

d. The destruction of 11 vehicles loaded with personnel.

e. The destruction of seven mortars.

f. The destruction of six shovels [preceding word in English].

g. The destruction of three tanks and one armored personnel carrier. Blessed be the heroic VII Army Corps men.

5. The criminal enemy shelled the brave city of Basra with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in the wounding of four civilians. The rancorous enemy also shelled the city of Al-Sulaymaniah with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in the martyring of 4 civilians and the wounding of 14 other civilians, including 1 child and 1 woman. Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and swift recovery for our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 January 1987

Official Denies 4 Planes Downed

JN281953 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jan (INA) — A military spokesman has denied Iranian claims of downing four Iraqi planes. In a statement to INA tonight, the spokesman said the Iranian rulers are accustomed to fabricating lies and to telling them whenever they sustain catastrophes. Their aim is to hide their scandals. The spokesman challenged Iran to present any evidence to support their false claims.

Air Raids on Qom, Esfahan

JN282107 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2050 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 28 Jan 1987]]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To continue the destruction of the collapsing Iranian regime and to completely destroy its cities and forces to make them accept peace and truth, our brave Air Force launched at 2158 [1858 GMT] today two devastating raids on the cities of Qom and Esfahan. Our planes then returned safely to base in God's protection. The Khomeyniites will receive the consequences of their aggression at night as well as in the daylight and everywhere. This is the reward of the aggressors.

[Dated] 28 January 1987

Air Raid on Bandar-e Mah Shahr

JN291024 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0950 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,547 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 January 1987]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God is great! God is great! From Him comes victory and support against the tyrants. O great people, O heroes of our victorious Armed Forces who have been harvesting the Khomeyniites, destroying the overwhelming majority of the forces of aggression and are fighting to annihilate their remnants: Today our mighty Air Force demonstrates, just as it had demonstrated in all the battles of honor, that the war on which the Khomeyniites are insisting and who, prompted by criminal Zionism, wanted to destroy this great and ancient country, has backfired against them bringing destruction upon them. [passage omitted]

At 1015 [0715 GMT] today, 24 aircraft simultaneously took to the air commanded by daring pilots. Their target was the port of Bandar-e Mah Shahr on the northeastern side of the Arabian Gulf. The extremely vital port includes, in addition to the barbarians' concentrations, several vital installations including oil installations and loading piers. The pilots pounded them mercilessly, and in addition to destroying the port's installations and annihilating very large numbers of the savages, were able to destroy the Beheshti garrison with its enemy personnel, ammunition dumps, arsenals, and military hardware. They also destroyed the big natural gas plant at the port. At the same time they destroyed all the oil tank reservoirs and the tank reservoirs for petroleum derivatives. They destroyed a giant oil tanker anchored in the port.

It suffices to say to you, O proud Iraqis, that flames were rising from every place in the port and black smoke covered a rectangle more than 20 km wide and more than 60 km long.

After carrying out this devastating blow — which is unparalleled in planning, execution, courage, and high performance — all the pilots returned with their aircraft to the homeland safely and carrying the tidings of victory to the outstanding leader and great people.

God bless you, men of our Air Force, its command, officers, and men. Let the Khomeynites know that this achievement, despite its magnitude, is only a part of a great deal more to come. Long live the people! Long live the leader! Glory to our Air Force! Long live the Army! Praise be to God, lord of the universe.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 January 1987

Tariq 'Aziz Interviewed by Kuwait AL-ANBA'

JN261947 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 25 Jan 87 p 1, 11

[Interview with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by *Al-Anba'* — date, place not given]

[Text] [*Al-Anba'*] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad recently said that Syria will not allow the expansion of the Iraqi-Iranian war because that would mean the war would turn into an Arab-Iranian war, and that his stand [Al-Asad's] would be different. Al-Asad also said that he will not allow the occupation of any Iraqi territory because that would mean the occupation of Syrian territory, and that he would defend Iraqi territory just as he would defend Syrian territory. What is your comment?

['Aziz] What has been attributed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is not new because Syrian officials have made many similar statements, especially at the Arab League meetings. However, we have some comments to make on these statements. The Iranians have been occupying parts of Iraqi Arab territory since 1982. We informed the Syrian officials of that at the Arab League meetings. The Iranians are occupying the Majnun Island; they occupied Al-Faw in 1986; and they are now invading Iraqi territory with the aim of occupying Basra and the surrounding areas. Thus, all facts confirm Iranian occupation of Iraqi territory and this is not mere supposition. As far as the expansion of the war is concerned, the war has thus far not expanded because the Iraqis have managed to repulse the Iranian onslaught. If the Iranian forces had succeeded in 1986, God forbid, as they are trying now to occupy the Basra region, Iran would have been at the borders of neighboring countries. This would have led to the expansion of the war. What has prevented the expansion of the war thus far has been the Iraqi steadfastness.

[*Al-Anba'*] In his statements, President al-Asad also said that the Iraqi-Iranian war is an Arab problem and that the solution must be an Arab one, especially if the intention and pan-Arab con-

science are there. He also said that the search for a solution should not be preceded by prior concepts, intransigent standa, or ill-intention. What is your opinion?

['Aziz] We proposed the discussion of the Iraq-Iran war within an Arab framework from the start, specifically at the Fes summit conference where both President Sadam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad were present. It is known that the majority of Arab leaders were present. We discussed the Iraq-Iran war and submitted a draft resolution which was in harmony with the Arab conscience and commitment stipulated in the Arab League Charter and the collective defense pact. In 1984, when Iran tried to invade Iraq in the marshes region, Iraq called for an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council. We also held meetings at the Arab League Council between 1985 and 1986 and discussed the Iraq-Iran war. Generally speaking, we hope Syria will seek to end Iranian aggression against Iraq and establish peace. This is what Iraq is sincerely endeavoring to achieve

[*Al-Anba'*] In his recent message to the Iranian nation, President Saddam Husayn touched on five basic principles of just peace. Will Iraq submit a special draft resolution for peace during the current Islamic summit embracing these points?

['Aziz] The five points or principles announced by President Saddam Husayn are in harmony with previous ICO resolutions and Security Council resolutions. Since the announcement of these principles on 2 August 1986, we have conducted extensive contacts with the Arab and Islamic leaders, the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement states, and permanent members of the Security Council. These countries expressed support for these points or principles. I clearly recall that the USSR and the United States, and other countries, voiced unofficial support for these principles.

Therefore, the five points proclaimed by President Saddam Husayn have been welcomed worldwide. During the talks we have held before the Fifth ICO Summit and before we arrived in Kuwait we found that these points are acceptable. That is why several Arab and Islamic countries have taken the initiative and proposed a draft resolution that will be issued by the Kuwaiti summit on the Iraqi-Iranian war based on former Islamic summit resolutions and UN Security Council resolutions, and that will take into consideration these five principles, which are acceptable.

[*Al-Anba'*] President Husni Mubarak has stated that Egypt will provide Iraq with military assistance after it is approved by the Egyptian People's Assembly and after it coordinates this with Iraq. Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has also stated that his country places all of its potentialities at Iraq's disposal. What do you have to say to this?

['Aziz] With respect to the participation of Arab forces with Iraq, at present there are no Arab forces fighting on our side although this a natural right which was exercised in the past. Arab countries previously exercised this right. Iraqis fought with the Syrians when the latter sought to liberate their territory in 1973. The Iraqi Air Force also participated on the Egyptian front in the October war. Iraq also provided its Egyptian and Syrian brothers with financial and material assistance. The Iraqi Army has also had a presence on the eastern front since 1967 and for many years later. Iraq fulfilled its pan-Arab obligations in accordance with the Arab League Charter and the collective Arab Defense Pact when its Arab brothers asked for its assistance to defend their country against the Zionsit invasion and when they sought to liberate their occupied territories. We have not asked for such assistance thus far because we know that if we ask for Arab military assistance, some may hesistate in responding to this request. However, from a principled point of view, every Arab country — and not only Iraq — must continue to enjoy this right. Although Arab armies are not fighting on Iraq's side in spite of the aggression against it, an aggression which is not only against Iraq but also an aggression which endangers the Arab entity, the right to participate in the fighting must continue to exist because as Arabs we must assist one another with all that we possess, not only in words but in deeds, including military forces if the situation so dictates.

[*Al-Anba'*] During his visit to Tehran, Iranian sources told the Sudanese prime minister that Iran has 13,000 Egyptian prisoners. Is this figure correct? Are they really POW's

['Aziz] During the war, many Egyptian brothers who are residing in Iraq volunteered for the Iraqi Popular Army and fought on the side of their Iraqi brothers. They did not constitute a military force that was dispatched by the Egyptian Government. They were Arab citizens who had been living in Iraq and who felt that it was their duty to defend this Arab country in which they live and for which they harbor pan-Arab sentiments, particularly since it is being subjected to an aggression. Therefore, they volunteered for the Popular Army. However, the issue of the POW's is exaggerated and has been distorted. An example is the Sudanese prisoners who were brought back by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi from Tehran. They were Sudanese workers who had been working in the Majnun oil field and who had been captured by force by the Iranians. They were not POW's and the Iranians should have set them free from the beginning because they were civilians and not Iraqis. That's why they should not have been treated as POW's. The Iranians distorted the issue and it is regrettable that the Sudanese Government provided a cover for this distortion.

[*Al-Anba'*] The Sudanese prime minister has stated that his initiative for settling the Iraqi-Iranian conflict was accepted by Iran. Do you have any information about this initiative?

['Aziz] I believe that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi possesses complete information about this topic. Following his return from Tehran he said that Iran agreed to his initiative. However, following this statement the Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretary visited Khartoum and was asked about this initiative at a news conference. He said: There is no such thing as a Sudanese initiative. We did not receive any proposals and we will not accept any mediations to end the war! I believe Al-Mahdi has a clear picture about the Sudanese initiative he has mentioned.

[*Al-Anba'*] Do you believe Egypt's return to the ICO will favor its return to the Arab fold through the restoration of its membership in the Arab League?

['Aziz] We call for encouraging Egypt's Arab role. We translated this call into a tangible policy by promoting our relations with the brothers in Egypt on all levels. With respect to Egypt's return to the Arab League, we hope it will return and participate, as an Arab country, in the formulation of Arab decisions. However, this matter is for Egypt to decide and its return to the Arab league must be subject to the member Arab countries' approval.

[*Al-Anba'*] The Israeli Air Force commander said last week that the Iraqi Air Force poses a direct threat to Israel, that the Israelis will not wait for the Iraqi Air Force to become stronger, and that they will deal blows to Iraq from time to time. What is your comment on this?

['Aziz] The Israelis have been alert to the capability of the Iraqi Air Force for some time and have acted accordingly to protect themselves. As reports have revealed, they were behind the U.S. arms deal with Iran, and in agreement with the Americans the Israelis chose to supply Iran with antiaircraft weapons to weaken the Iraqi Air Force. The Israelis fear any Arab air force which is efficient and capable of accurately hitting its targets. When they found that Iraq possessed such an air force and in view of the fact that circumstances may not permit them to tackle this air force in a direct manner, they resorted to confront it through Iran. They supplied Tehran with all of the sophisicated U.S. air defenses it needed. The results emerged in the recent battles when from the first week of the fighting the Iranians showed a clear ability to confront our aircraft, which later struck at Iranian antiaircraft Hawk missile batteries one after the other until they destroyed most of them. Our Air Force is now operating in Iranian airspace with greater freedom. I would like to say here that the Iranian claim that they have shot down many of our aircraft is false. They only downed eight aircraft and we admitted this. Even this figure constitutes a great achievement for Iran in view of their obsolete air defenses.

[*Al-Anba'*] What is Iraq's stand on the current camps war in Lebanon?

['Aziz] We have explicitly and directly stated our stand within the Arab League framework. We said that we vehemently denounce the aggression against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and that we respect Lebanon's sovereignty and we sincerely hope that stability will prevail in Lebanon under a legitimate authority which will completely control the country. In spite of this, we believe that the Palestinians in Lebanon must possess the means with which to defend themselves.

Lebanon is a jungle full of militias. There is the Amal militia which is determined to expel the Palestinians from southern Lebanon and West Beirut for reasons linked to the establishment of a sectarian canton. We cannot leave Palestinian old men, women, and children at the mercy of an aggression by any party. Palestinians must have some kind of protection for their camps. This can be either Palestinian, Arab, or international protection.

At Arab League meetings, the PLO representatives said: Provide us with Arab protection and will stay in the camps. We will not step outside them if you only protect our women, children, and old men who reside in the camps. This is a legitimate request and I do not believe it constitutes a provocation to any except to those who have designs. Everyone knows that an aggression was carried out against Palestinian camps in 1985. The aggression has been going on for many months. The camps were besieged for many months and their inhabitants were deprived of water, food, and medicine. Some died from starvation and thirst, and the wounded died without any medical assistance being offered to them. One cannot remain silent on such a situation. We stated our opinion on all this at the Arab League and we were among those who called for the formation of the seven-member Arab committee which is currently discussing a solution to this problem.

[*Al-Anba'*] What do you have to say on the Islamic sumit in Kuwait and on the threats seeking to obstruct its convocation there?

['Aziz] These threats are only an attempt to scare people. Those who do not fear these threats are those who know that these threats are hollow. We are happy that the summit convenes in Kuwait beause Kuwait is a fraternal country, it assumes an effective role in the Islamic arena, has offered assistance to many Islamic countries, and has been present at all previous Islamic summits. Therefore, Kuwait has a right to host this summit and the ICO's status is enhanced when an Islamic country such as Kuwait hosts its summit. We are also happy with all of the preparations and the capabilities put at the disposal of the summit. We are optimistic that the summit will succeed in the tasks it has set for itself. The Kuwait Islamic summit will be one of the most successful Islamic summits in spite of all the circumstances.

[*Al-Anba'*] Are there any preparations by the Arab foreign ministers for the possibility of holding an Arab summit on the sideline of the current Islamic summit?

['Aziz] I do not differentiate between foreign ministers and the leaders of their countries because the foreign ministers implement the policy their leaders define. However, it happened that as Arab foreign ministers we called during our recent meeting in Tunis for holding an emergency Arab summit but this did not take place. We hope an Arab summit will convene. We believe in the need for periodic Arab summits, irrespective of the circumstances or problems we experience. It is only natural that dialogue among Arab countries not be suspended as a result of transient differences or the insistence of some countries that first one must settle differences and then hold a summit. Meetings usually take place to solve problems and settle differences. I believe that Iraq and Kuwait do not disagree on this point. We are trying to convince all Arab brothers of this idea and of the principle of setting fixed dates for Arab summits where we can settle some of these problems. If we succeed in doing so, God will grant us success. If not, we will try once again.

AFP: New Group Claims Kidnapping of 4 Teachers

NC282102 Paris AFP in English 2059 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Beirut, Jan 28 (AFP) — A hithero-unknown organisation, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, claimed responsibility Wednesday for the kidnapping last Saturday of four foreign teachers at Beirut University College.

The claim, handwritten in Arabic and sent to a Western news agency in Beirut, was accompanied by a colour polaroid snapshot of one of the hostages, accountancy teacher Robert Polhill.

The abductors said they had kidnapped "four Americans who were working to carry out American plots under the guise of teaching."

The communique announced the creation of the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine and strongly criticised, without naming them directly, Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, President Husni Mubarak of Egypt and "most of the Arab states" currently meeting in the Islamic summit in Kuwait.

Mr. Polhill, 56, was kidnapped alongside Jesse Turner, 47, Alan Steen, 46, and Mithileshwar Singh, a middle-aged Indian who is also a U.S. resident.

Group Threatens U.S. Hostages

NC291405 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1355 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] The Islamic Jihad Organization for the Liberation of Palestine has threatened it will execute the four teachers it kidnapped from Beirut University college campus last Saturday if the United States attempts any military action against Lebanon. The organization's communique was delivered today to a foreign news agency in Lebanon, accompanied by a photograph of U.S. Prof Robert Polhill.

Further on Threat

NC291415 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Beirut, Jan 29 (AFP) — Kidnappers of four lecturers seized from Beirut University College threatened Thursday to kill them if the United States attempts a military rescue.

The hitherto-unknown Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine (IJLP) said in a note to a Western press agency here that it had "reliable information" that Washington and "certain other countries" were thinking about military intervention.

It said that plans for such an operation were discussed at a meeting of Western ambassadors at the Belgian mission. The note warned: "We will immediately execute the four hostages if there is an attack."

It was sent with a picture of two machineguns trained on one of the instructors, Robert Polhill, 56, an American lecturer in accountancy. Two other American teachers and an Indian were also abducted on Saturday. [passage omitted]

Waite, Jihad Negotiations To 'End Very Shortly'

NC282148 Paris AFP in English 2146 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Beirut, Jan 28 (AFP) — Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, is currently talking with the Islamic Jihad about two kidnapped Americans, and the Jihad has said the "negotiations" will end very shortly, an informed source said Wednesday. [passage omitted]

The informed source, in reporting that the talks were close to finishing, added however that Lebanese politicians were suspicious of the assurance and are demanding that Mr Waite make a public appearance as soon as possible.

On the evening of January 20, the source said, Mr Waite went to a clinic in West Beirut run by a contact whom he had met last November in a mission that helped to free another U.S. hostage, David Jacobsen.

The contact, a doctor who had worked in the American University Hospital of Beirut run by Mr Jacobsen, put him in touch with an intermediary of the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad, holding Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland, kidnapped in West Beirut in 1985.

Mr Waite persuaded his escort that he was not in danger, and met at the clinic with a Jihad emissary, from whom he demanded proof that the group was holding the two Americans, the source said.

The man took an economics magazine from Mr Waite's pocket and returned an hour later with Polaroid photographs of the two men holding the publication, the source said.

At this point, Mr Waite decided to accompany the envoy to meet the kidnappers but as his absence lengthened, the contact became increasingly worried, it said. Since then, the contact, the Druze militia and the British Embassy had tried, with no visible signs of success, to get information about Mr Waite's whereabouts. [passage omitted]

Four teachers, three of them Americans, were abducted on Saturday.

The abductions were claimed Wednesday by a previously unknown group, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, in a handwritten message to a Western news agency in Beirut, accompanied by a colour Polaroid snapshot of one of the hostages, Robert Polhill, dressed in a yellow t-shirt and his arms folded. [passage omitted]

The Palestinian resistance had "wandered from the path of Islam," it [the message] warned. Its leaders "have made agreements and pacts with the enemies of God and humanity, in the aim of weakening the centres of Islam, especially in Lebanon." [passage omitted]

'Assurances' of Waite's Safety

LD282304 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2219 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] [no dateline as received] — Fresh assurances about the safety of Terry Waite have been received by the Church of England from sources in the Lebanon. The Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy vanished eight days ago in the Lebanese capital Beirut while attempting to negotiate the freedom of hostages. Today's new message came from leaders of the Druze community in the war-torn city.

They said Mr Waite was safe, still engaged in talks and would return to safety after completing his dangerous mission, a church spokeswoman said tonight. She said the assurances had been passed on to the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

The news reached Britain after Druze leaders — who are acting as Mr Waite's hosts in the Lebanon — met senior members of the Shi'ite community today. The Church of England spokeswoman said she could not comment further because of the "delicacy" of the situation.

Tonight's statement said: "The archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has this evening received fresh assurances of the safety of Mr Terry Waite, his personal envoy who is negotiating for the release of persons being detained in Lebanon.

"These assurances have been conveyed to the Church of England from leaders of the Druze community who are Mr Waite's hosts during his mission to Lebanon.

"These leaders held conversations today with leaders of the Shi'ite community.

"They have now informed the archbishop's office in London that Mr Waite is safe, is continuing his discussions, and will return on the completion of his mission.

"This new information is consistent with the non-political purely humanitarian nature of Mr Waite's assignment which the church has affirmed from the outset.

"This independent role has been accepted by Mr Waite's hosts in Lebanon and is an important factor demonstrating his concern for all the people of Lebanon."

Earlier today, the prime minister praised Mr Waite as a man of "enormous courage and bravery."

On a visit to Dagenham, East London, Mrs Thatcher added: "I'm afraid I have no more news. I just wish I had."

As fears mounted for Mr Waite today, tension in the Middle East increased when the U.S. ordered five warships into the northern Gulf and moved an aircraft carrier to the Lebanese coastline.

The U.S. said the moves were designed to demonstrate that Washington was ready to protect its interests in the area.

FRG 'Official Sources' Report Hostages Alive

NC282309 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2245 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Official sources in Bonn said tonight the holders of two West German hostages in Lebanon had assured Bonn authorities that the hostages are alive. The sources added the authorities in Bonn have recently received pictures of hostages Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt from a person of Arab origin who is in contact with their kidnappers.

PLO Says Naccache Release Key to French Hostages

LD290917 Paris International Service in French 0800 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] As for the French hostages in Lebanon, the number two in the PLO, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], states in an interview published today by *Le Matin De Paris* that the release of Anis Naccache is the key to the affair. Anis Naccache was sentenced to life imprisonement as head of the pro-Khomeyni commando that attempted to murder the former prime minister to the shah of Iran, Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris.

Islamic Amal's Musawi Supports Kidnapping

NC290937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Shaykh Husayn Musawi, leader of the Islamic Amal in Al-Biqa', has stated his support of kidnapping as a means of exerting pressure to protect the goals of Islam. He said the recent kidnapping of Americans in West Beirut was aimed at securing the release of Muhammad 'Ali Hamadah and preventing [the German Government] from handing him over to the United States.

PLO To Withdraw Forces From Maghdushah

LD282035 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1929 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Jan, (KUNA) — Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian foreign minister and chairman of the Arab commission entrusted with bringing an end to the fighting in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi have announced the PLO has agreed to withdraw its forces from the village of Maghdushah in southeast Sidon, in southern Lebanon, in response to an Arab League appeal.

They told KUNA the commission has achieved full agreement on the implementation of a plan aimed at ending the current fighting, which has been continuing for around 4 months, around Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon.

Pro-'Arafat Fatah Begin Withdrawal

NC290708 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] A step forward was taken yesterday with regard to the camps issue. Some 13 wounded Palestinians were evacuated from

Burj al-Barajinah camp under the supervision of Iranian Embassy officials, Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan, and Amal Movement personnel. The wounded were taken to Al-Turk Hospital. At the same time, 700 tins of dried milk were taken into the camp for the babies.

In another positive development, Palestinians have begun withdrawing from the town of Maghdushah. The DFLP has evacuated its positions west of the town. Pro-'Arafat Fatah personnel have also began to withdraw from some positions after their leaders agreed to do so. Those who remain will withdraw this morning. A force of 150 members of the Nasirite Popular Organization has taken up position at the posts already evacuated and at those to be evacuated today.

Amal Adamant on Return

NC281953 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Jana 87

[Excerpt] The Amal Movement said a short while ago that it absolutely rejects any forces other than its own replacing the Palestinians who are withdrawing from eastern Sidon. Amal insists that it will return to the positions it occupied before the Palestinian expansion.

The Movement added that immediately after the Palestinian withdrawal from eastern Sidon it will implement the remaining provisions of the Iranian initiative by lifting the siege on the Palestinian camps, permitting the entry of supplies, and preparing for a political discussion.

'Arafat followers began withdrawing from Maghdushah this evening. A group of 120 members of the Nasirite Organization went to Maghdushah to supervise the withdrawal. Palestinian forces have so far withdrawn from positions in the center of the township and headed toward 'Ayn al-Hulwah. They have also reduced their presence in other areas. [passage omitted]

Nasirite Group Occupies Posts

NC291009 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] According to reports received from Maghdushah, gunmen of the Nasirite Popular Organization today occupied a number of positions from which the Palestinians withdrew this morning. These include the main Amal Movement center in the town and two positions overlooking 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp.

Birri on Withdrawal

NC290732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] In an interview with AFP, Minister Nabih Birri has emphasized his readiness to implement the Iranian plan for settling the camps war if the positions from which the Palestinians have withdrawn in Maghdushah are returned to the Amal Movement and not to any other party.

Minister Birri noted that in a telephone conversation, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi informed him of the Palestinians' decision to withdraw from Maghdushah. Minister Birri added: Klibi asked for my approval of the implementation of the Iranian plan. My answer was in the affirmative, of course.

The Amal Movement leader explained that he discussed the question of Palestinian withdrawal from Maghdushah during his consultations with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Minister Walid Junblatt, and George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party secretary general, yesterday.

Minister Birri told AFP: During these discussions I emphasized my commitment to the Iranian initiative, provided the Palestinians withdraw from Maghdushah and that Amal regains its positions. He added: We refuse to allow any other party to occupy the posts evacuated by the Palestinians. The Amal Movement has the right to have these positions back. He also affirmed his respect for all parties and for his allies.

Nasirite Head, Palestinians Cited

NC290720 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Eng Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization, has made a statement on the withdrawal of Palestinians from Maghdushah. He said there have been extensive efforts, and the Palestinians have responded fully to our endeavors and accepted the guarantees of the Lebanese national movement represented by the PSP, the Nasirite Popular Organization, Sidon, and other nationalist sources. As a result of this, and as a result of support by fraternal Syria, Libya, and Iran, and given our emphatic rejection of Palestinian military expansion outside the camps, we called for a complete withdrawal from Maghdushah. Our Palestinian brothers agreed to this and said they would abide by it. 'Arafat's men made a clear decision on this issue and set a date for withdrawal.

This agreement would not have materialized had it not been for our firm belief, and that of brother struggler Walid Junblatt, that withdrawal from Maghdushah was the basis for a solution.

Sa'd called for the siege of all the camps in Beirut and the south to be lifted. He also said there should be a cease-fire so that we and the Palestinian brothers may, under Syria's patronage, draw up a strategic working paper defining and regulating the relations of struggle between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

A statement was also issued after the meeting of the eight Palestinian groups and the central Palestinian delegation. [as heard] The statement approved the withdrawal from Maghdushah, brought about by Brothers Junblatt, Sa'd, the central Palestinian delegation, the Syrian, Iranian, and Libyan brothers, and Brother 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. It also expressed appreciation of the 'ulema's role, and stressed this step must be followed up by further measures in accordance with the Iranian initiative. The Palestinian brothers consider the assurances given by Sidon, its masses, and its symbol Sa'd as a national guarantee of the safety of the camps and their residents.

Foreign Minister Peres Returns From Belgium

Cited on Results

TA281245 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Jan 87 p 2

[Report from Brussels by Yohanan Lahav]

[Excerpt] "If a united Europe arises and tells the Arabs Israel has made all the moves toward progress in the peace negotiations so far and invites them to make a countermove — we could consider this a success.

"If the Europeans stand up to fight Iranian-backed Hizballah terror — we could consider this a success.

"If a united Europe stands alongside the United States to make it clear to the Soviet Union that without a change in its policy it has no place in the international conference — we could consider this a success.

"If Europe adopts a Middle East economic initiative as I have asked — we could consider this a success."

This was how Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday summed up his visit to Belgium.

Peres' visit to Brussels has already yielded three results:

A. The European investment bank, which loaned Israel $40 million "on market terms" last year, will lend Israel a sum ranging from $60 to $100 million (the exact sum has not yet been determined) "with preferred interest" this year.

B. A second important result is the decision to separate the general negotiations with the EEC from the problems Israel has with Spain on the matter of agricultural produce customs, so as not to delay what can be achieved and implemented until the negotiations with Spain are over.

C. A third result: A European delegation will leave for Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza to examine possibilities of direct aid to these residents. One of the issues Israel raised was production quotas, proposing the residents of these areas be allowed to export to Europe under preferential conditions, and not at the expense of Israel itself. [passage omitted]

Rejects Shamir Conference Statement

TA281522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has rejected Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's statement that the cabinet has not adopted any resolution on an international peace conference. Upon his return from Europe, Mr Peres said the cabinet resolution, which dates back to the 1970's and which speaks favorably of Israeli participation in such a conference, is still valid. Replying to a question by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, Mr Peres said David Blass' donation to the Labor Party was reported to the state comptroller. He confirmed that he received a wristwatch from Blass for his birthday 3 years ago, adding the Likud is out to get the Alignment through demagoguery.

The Alignment faction in the Knesset is about to hold a meeting with Mr Peres to discuss Likud's attacks against Peres and against institutions affiliated with the Labor Party. A short while later the Likud faction will meet to debate the same topics.

The Knesset has received two motions to the agenda: one from Likud Knesset Member [MK] Mikha'el Eytan on Blass' donations to the Labor Party, and the second from Alignment MK Shevah Weiss on the public trial Likud is giving Mr Peres without first checking into the accusations.

Notes Jordan Points of Agreement

TA281835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres returned to Israel this afternoon after his week long trip to Europe. Speaking to reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport, he gave details of points of agreement with Jordan on the setting up of an international peace conference, and he repeated that such a conference had already been agreed by the government and represented Israel's policy. More details in this report from Steve Weizman:

[Begin recording] [Weizman] While Peres has been meeting European leaders, political opponents here have frequently attacked his statements supporting the holding of an international peace conference. On Monday, Likud Minister Moshe Arens said Peres was creating policies which other members of the government heard of for the first time through the press.

Prime Minister Shamir today told the Knesset that the cabinet has not yet decided on any such conference.

At this afternoon's airport press conference, Peres directly contradicted Shamir's statement, saying precedent had been created by a government decision during the 70's, and had been reinforced on later occasions.

[Peres] Appearing before the parliament upon my return from the United Nations in September 1986, I reported to the parliament on my position. Mr Shamir saw my speech beforehand, and in the Likud itself there was an argument whether to vote — it was a matter of no-confidence or not for the speech I have delivered — and have decided to vote. So this is also a resolution by the parliament. I have repeated my agreement while meeting with President Mubarak in Alexandria, and I am not goint to retreat from it. I consider it as the official position of Israel, and no person can change it unless there will be a majority to do so.

[Weizman] At the airport Peres also elaborated to some extent on points of agreement with Jordan on how the conference should be structured. Chief among them, he said, were the provisions that the conference would have no power to impose a solution, would not serve as a substitute for direct negotiations, and would not allow participation by any state which lacks diplomatic relations with Israel. Not only must participants have official ties

with this country, said Peres, they must also maintain a policy which does not discriminate against the Jewish people.

While in Europe, he said, he had urged the EEC to try to pressure Moscow into relaxing its attitude, both to its Jewish community and the State of Israel. Peres added he had also asked the Europeans to intercede with China in an effort to achieve diplomatic ties with Beijing. [end recording]

Hawke 'Sympathetic' on Palestinian Civil Rights

TA281152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Visiting Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke met this morning with a group of Palestinians in Jerusalem. No official statement from Australian officials was available but, according to participants at the meeting, Hawke said he would consider intervening on civil rights issues in the territories. More details in this report from Steve Weizman:

[Begin recording] There were only four guests at this morning's breakfast meeting held in an East Jerusalem hotel: Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, philosophy prof Sari Nusaybah of Jerusalem, Gaza doctor Hatim Abu Ghazalah, and Jerusalem lawyer Jonathan Kutab. Australian officials would make no statement on the hour-long meeting, but Frayj said the group had expressed their appreciation of Hawke's comments at a Knesset dinner last night, when he stood by the rights of the Palestinians for an independent state. [passage omitted]

Other participants at the meeting said that Hawke had taken a sympathetic view of their claims of civil rights violations in the territories. He was reported as inviting them to write to him on any specific case and promising to intervene with the Israeli authorities. The Palestinians also told Hawke they saw the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Australian premier was said to have nodded his head in agreement at this point.

Later today Hawke is due to meet Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres for talks which will center on the peace process. Tomorrow he leaves for Switzerland and, before returning to Canberra, will visit Egypt where once again peace will top the agenda of his talks with President Mubarak. [end recording]

Urges Recognition of PLO

TA281840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Australia's Prime Minister Bob Hawke has called on Israel to recognize the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. At a press conference marking the end of his visit here, Hawke said he supported the Palestinians' right to self-determination in a Palestinian state. Sabra Chartrand reports:

[Begin recording] [Chartrand] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Israeli attitudes toward its Arab neighbors in the occupied territories were formed on the historical belief that its neighbors sought its elimination. But Hawke says that the situation has changed, and the world now recognizes that Israel is a permanent part of the Middle East.

[Hawke] I believe that the PLO understands not merely that Israel exists, but that it is going to continue to exist as an independent viable state in this region. I believe it understands that, but it hasn't in a formal sense said so. On the other side, I think that Israel knows that whether they like it or not, in a broadly representative sense, not merely of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, but given the Palestinian diaspora, that there is no organization more than the PLO which can speak for that Palestinian diaspora. So, the important thing seems to me to be to get the two sides to say what they in fact recognize.

[Chartrand] Hawke went on to say that Australia advocates the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in confederation with Jordan. The prime minister also said he will recommend to his government that Australia provide financial assistance to Jordan's 5-year development plan for the West Bank. [end recording]

Peres, Hawke on Peace

TA290600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres says the price of compromises made in the search for peace comes cheaper than the cost of war. Speaking last night in Jerusalem at a dinner for Australian Premier Bob Hawke, Peres said Israel was cultivating its peace with Egypt and was also trying to solve the Palestinian problem within a Jordanian-Israeli framework.

[Begin Peres recording] We are trying to understand what are the needs of Jordan. One of them, for example, is an accompanying of the negotiations by an international conference — which we don't need but Jordan insists upon — and we have agreed to enable the support of an international conference which will not replace direct negotiations and which normally will not have the right to impose a solution or to eliminate an agreement between the parties concerned. Whatever solution we may reach must come as a consequence of direct negotiations and of an agreed solution. [end recording]

Reporter Jeff Black says that in reply Hawke offered his government's services wherever they could be of use to this end. The Australian premier said that the road to peace was not an easy one to follow, but was optimistic as to its chances of success.

[Begin Hawke recording] The establishment of the path to peace is a tortuous, complex, difficult, risk-taking process. I have no doubt, Shim'on, that just as in the unenviable and unsought by you tasks of war you found the brilliance of concept and of execution, so it will be true that in the task of the waging of peace, the right capacities and imagination and talents of the Israeli people will rise to and will meet that challenge. [end recording]

The Australian prime minister also met yesterday with relatives of refuseniks in the Soviet Union. Premier Hawke promised to do everything possible so that the families concerned could

reunite in Israel. Hawke is due to end his visit to Israel today and to leave for Egypt.

Alignment Threatens To Disband Government

TA281724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] The Alignment faction in the Knesset is warning the Likud that it will disband the partnership and the unity government over the latest confrontation. This decision was reached at the end of the Alignment faction meeting this afternoon. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports during the discussion, Minister 'Ezer Weizman said this government has exhausted itself. Knesset Member [MK] Aharon Har'el said the partnership with the Likud movement has come to an end because its members are conducting a political and personal lynching of the Labor Party and its members. MK Rafi Edri warned the prime minister everything has a limit and an end.

Our correspondent notes that Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin did not participate in the debate.

Our correspondent also reports the Likud faction has begun discussing the confrontation with the Alignment, although the official subject of the debate is amending the Law of Return.

Police To Probe Contributions to Labor, Yahad

TA290539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The police are to investigate the affair of David Balas' alleged campaign funds to the Labor and Yahad parties in the last elections. A decision on this was taken in the Justice Ministry yesterday. Blass, a Tel Aviv financier, is currently on trial on charges of fraud. Likud leaders have demanded an inquiry into the election campaign contribution charges. This is one of the focal points of the new surge of tension in the national unity government between its two major components, the Likud led by Prime Minister Shamir and Labor under Foreign Minister Peres. [Passage omitted]

Rabin Protest Over Link to UNIFIL Incident

TA281755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Six Irish UNIFIL soldiers were injured when a bomb went off in a building they occupied in the village of Tibnin. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports the defense minister has instructed the commander of the Northern Command to meet with the UNIFIL commander to protest the fact that Israel's name has again been linked to the attempt to kill UNIFIL soldiers, an incident the defense minister believes had nothing to do with either the IDF or the South Lebanese Army.

IDF Denies Involvement

TA281943 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] The IDF firmly denies the charge raised by Irish UNIFIL soldiers that an Israeli tank fired at a structure in which Irish soldiers were sleeping. The explosion wounded six soldiers, two of them slightly; the other four went into shock. The commander of the Northern Command, Major General Yosi Peled, met in Al-Naqurah with the UNIFIL commander and strongly protested the accusation that an Israeli tank hit the Irish unit's position in the village of Tibnin.

UNIFIL soldiers, who went early this morning to the structure that was blown up, disclosed a charge activated from a distance was the cause of the explosion. The UNIFIL spokesman told our correspondent Moshe Shlonsky there is no certainty regarding the organization responsible for the explosion.

Relations between the Irish contingent of UNIFIL and the IDF have been severely strained ever since the incident in which an Irish UNIFIL soldier was killed by misdirected IDF fire.

Attempt To Kill Senior SLA Officer Fails

TA281336 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT
28 Jan 87

[Text] An attempt to assassinate a senior South Lebanese Army [SLA] officer failed in the town of Al-Khiyam in southern Lebanon, 1 km north of Metula. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports unidentified persons fired bullets at the senior SLA officer's vehicle. The driver was killed and another soldier was injured. The officer himself was not in the vehicle. The SLA is currently combing the area.

African Oil Producers Sign Resolution on Body

AB271600 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Eight of the nine countries participating in the meeting of the African Petroleum Producers Association, APPA, have signed a resolution establishing the association. The only country that did not append its signature is Egypt, which is attending the gathering as an observer. Some of the eight signatories said, however, that they would endorse the draft statute of the association only after they had got the consent of their governments.

The next meeting of the association has been fixed for July in Algiers.

Association Complements OPEC

AB271401 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] The African Petroleum Producers Association, APPA, is not formed to compete with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. Rather, it will complement the efforts of the world body. The leader of the Egyptian delegation at the APPA conference, Dr Husayn 'Abdallah, told newsmen in Lagos that its existence will be mainly based on consultation, exchange of views, and cooperation. He said APPA was only one of a chain in the efforts to integrate activities and muster support for OPEC.

Nigerian Minister on Body, OPEC

AB282148 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The inaugural conference of the African Petroleum Producers' Associaiton, APPA, has ended in Lagos with its statute now (?on board) having been signed by five member states. The organization's article of association required four signatories to authenticate the document. One of the highlights of the conference was the election of Algeria's minister of energy, chemicals and petrochemical industry as the first president of the association, and Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem of Angola as the alternate president. Addressing newsmen shortly after the closing session of the meeting, the minister of petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, distinguished the activities of APPA from the objectives of OPEC.

[Begin Lukman recording] It would be presumptuous of us to say we are meeting to [words indistinct]. We have set up an association that we think will work for the furtherance [words indistinct] all the fields that are related to petroleum production, its exploration, development of its technology, information, and all [words indistinct]. We said we are going to deal with marketing; we did not say pricing. Pricing is different from marketing, and this association is not in opposition with OPEC. We are not in competition with OPEC. We are going to cooperate very closely with OPEC to the extent that OPEC has got aims and objectives that are designed to protect the interest of all oil producers — OPEC and non-OPEC. We feel this association must be working very closely with OPEC. [passage omitted] [end recording]

ALGERIA

Perez de Cuellar Arrives on Official Visit

LD290553 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Excerpt] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived this afternoon in Algeria for a 1-week official visit to our country. The guest of Algeria was welcomed at the airport by Brother Muhammad ibn Ahmad 'Abd al-Ghani, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state for the presidency, who was accompanied by Brother Husayn Judi, permanent delegate of Algeria to the United Nations; and Brother Muhammad Abarkan, deputy foreign minister in charge of cooperation. Also present were the representatives of UN organizations in Algeria. [passage omitted]

uf subsectLIBYA

Reported Preparations To 'Round Up' Chadians

AB281304 Paris AFP in French 1240 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Libreville, 28 Jan (AFP) — The Libyan authorities plan to embark in the next few days on a series of round-up operations against the Chadian community in Libya, Hamed Moussaye, a close associate of Goukouni Oueddei's, indicated here today.

Moussaye, a minister of education and culture in Goukouni Oueddei's former GUNT, specified in a communique handed to AFP that these operations are designed to conscript Chadian nationals into the Islamic Legion and the Libyan regular troops, and to arrest and detain Goukouni Oueddei's followers. According to Moussaye, 63 of the followers are currently in detention in Libya.

The GUNT minister wants to alert the international community to the situation of the Chadian community in Libya, whose number he puts at an estimated 500,000 persons. He calls on the International Human Rights League and the International Committee of the Red Cross to help put an end to Libyan barbarism against Chadian nationals and to secure the release of President Goukouni and his aides.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From GUNT Officer

LD290313 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] The brother leader has received a cable from Musa (?Suwaygi) of the military command in the liberated Faya region [in Chad] on the occasion of the new year. It said:

To the brother revolutionary Muslim, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: In the name of the Transitional Government of National Unity, in the name of the officers and soldiers of the National Liberation Army, and in the name of the entire people of Chad, I send warmest congratulations and best wishes on the new year. We implore God it will be a happy year full of affection and peace throughout the world, and a year of freedom for all the people struggling for their freedom and independence. We beseech God to realize the final victory for our struggle, and for all the African people in general. We would like to say to you, O leader: God is with you, and we are with you for the liberation of all the oppressed people in the world. There is no alternative to freedom; no alternative to the Green Book which has lit the path of freedom. Its words are a source of light and will remain forever. We are with you, and the Green Book in our hands is a torch by whose light we will be guided in the darkness of ignorance imposed on the subjugated people.

Go forward — we are with you. Down with U.S. imperialism, led by the trivial and unethical Reagan. Down with the leader of terrorism and the killer of children, Thatcher. Down with the Zionist gangs of France. We are lying in wait for them. Forward — the revolutionary struggle continues.

Your brother, Musa (?Suwaygi). The Military Command in the liberated Faya region.

Foreign Liaison Head Addresses Economic Meeting

LD271517 Tripoli JANA in English 1422 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Tripoli, Ay Alnar 27, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Great al-Jamahiriyah has hosted a 3-day executive directors' conference of the regional and semi-regional establishments of the economic committee of Africa.

Several important matters relating to the economic and social development in Africa have been discussed at it.

Present at the opening session were the secretary of the General People's for Foreign Liaison Bureau [as received], the executive director of the African Economic Committee, U.N. deputy secretary-general, the chairman of the African centre, the dean of the diplomatic corps, a number of African ambassadors and a large number of experts.

In his speech, the Foreign Liaison Bureau secretary has stressed the readiness of Great al-Jamahiriyah to give all kinds of support to the African centre.

He has paid tribute to the great achievements of Great al-Fatih Revolution especially in the educational, agricultural and industrial sectors.

Meanwhile, the U.N. deputy secretary-general has spoken of the importance of the activities performed by this centre to solve African problems.

The agenda of the conference has been agreed upon. So has the agenda of sixth conference of the council together with other matters as regards forming committees and the proposed organizational framework. [passage omitted]

MOROCCO

Parties Back Hassan Initiative on Spanish Towns

LD290420 Rabat MAP in English 1247 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Rabat, Jan 28. (MAP) — A number of Moroccan political parties have expressed their utter support to the initiative made by King Hassan II to set up a Moroccan-Spanish cell of reflexion [as received] on peaceful and appropriate means to settle the territorial dispute over the two Moroccan towns still under Spanish rule, Sebta and Melillia. The executive committee of the Istiqlal Party (nationalist) released last Saturday a communique affirming the party's "utter backing to the royal initiative to free Sebta and Melillia". The Politburo of the Constitutional Union (liberal) also expressed satisfaction at and support to the sovereign's initiative. The Central Committee of the National Democratic Party (liberal-center] voiced "total and permanent support to the wise policy pursued by King Hassan II both on the internal and external levels" and affirmed the party's "utter solidarity with the brothers in the occupied cities of Sebta and Melilia". The secretariat general of the Popular Movement (rural trend) also expressed backing to the initiative to set up a Moroccan-Spanish cell. The secretariat general noted that the settlement of the Sebta and Melillia problem will consolidate Moroccan-Spanish relations, preserve the relations of neighborliness existing between the two peoples and safeguard peace and security in the Mediterranean.

The cell of reflexion, the secretariat general said in a communique released at the end of the Central Committee' meeting, will constitute a step towards a fruitful dialogue between Moroccans and Spaniards who are both attached to the peoples' rights and to fair causes. The Popular Movement party also voiced solidarity with the brothers living in the two cities and condemned the provocations Moroccan citizens there are subject to. It deplored and condemned the arbitrary measures adopted by the colonizing forces with a view to harming the Moroccan personality and character of the two enclaves. Moroccan citizens, both inside and outside the two cities, deplore such measures and call for the liberation of Sebta and Melillia, the secretariat general said.

King Hassan Receives Saudi Interior Minister

LD290544 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, received this afternoon at the Royal Court in Rabat His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi interior minister, who is currently on a private visit to Morocco.

This audience was attended by Driss Basri minister of interior and information.

SUDAN

USSR Ambassador Holds News Conference in Khartoum

JN272036 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 27 (SUNA) — The Soviet ambassador to here held here today a press conference on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the Soviet programme aiming at the final elimination of the nuclear weapons and the announcement of 1986 as the first year in the world peace. In his press conference he explained that the Soviet Union has made great concessions in Reykjavik summit talks the outcome of which was the arriving by the superpowers at an agreement on the strategic weapons and the medium-range missiles. He added that the American side has not showed interest to implement such an agreement

He said that his country, during the last September Geneva talks, proposed the elimination of strategic nuclear weapon within ten year period of time. The ambassador stressed that his country called for the implementation of the UN decision on the independence of Namibia and the eradication of racial discrimination in South Africa. He announced that the Soviet Union supported the right of the 77 developing countries to set up the new international economy and to solve foreign debts problem. He said that situation in Afghanistan was returning to normal and that the government agreed to sit to talks with all fighting groups. He added that the undeclared war the imperialism was waging would cause destruction to world. The ambassador explained that the Sudanese-Soviet relations have returned to normal since the last year visit by Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to Soviet Union. He added that Sudan supported the view of Soviet Union on eliminating nuclear weapons.

He briefed on the trade exchange saying that the Soviet commodity included in the trade agreement would be shipped shortly to Sudan. He indicated that the Soviet Union would prefer trade to be on barter bases and that trade protocol would be signed next February.

Al-Mahdi Receives SFRY Defense Ministry Official

JN251812 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Jan (SUNA) — This morning Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi received a representative of the SFRY Defense Ministry, who is currently visiting the country, in the presence of the SFRY ambassador to Sudan. His excellency the ambassador stated that during the meeting they discussed ways to bolster and promote relations between Sudan and SFRY, particularly in the military field.

Party Dismisses State Council, Congress Members

JN231118 Khartoum SUNA in English 2000 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jan (SUNA) — Member of the State Council Pacifico Lado Lolik and a Politburo member of the

Sudanese African People's Congress Organization SAPCO were dismissed from the Party, the daily *Al-Usbu'* issued here today reported. Dr. Lolik the only southern member among the five members of the State Council and the Politburo member of SAPCO Francis Wajo were deprived of Party membership, the daily reaffirmed. Fourteen members of the Party voted for the decision, one member voted against while other three abstained, the daily said adding the Party Politburo will issue today the reasons behind the dismissal.

Quoting the chairman of the Party the daily said Dr. Lolik was appointed as State Council member due to the nomination of the Party. SAPCO had recently withdrawn from the southern parties meeting which was convened here on the administration of the southern Sudan before the holding of the constitutional conference. The Party attributes its withdrawal for the difficulties of implementing Addis Ababa accord of 1972 in administrating the south.

Official Says Dismissal 'Illegal'

JN231741 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jan (SUNA) — Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik, member of the State Council and deputy secretary general of the Sudanese African People's Congress Organization [SAPCO], has stated his dismissal from the party is illegal. In a statement he made today, he said the dismissal decision was issued during an illegal meeting attended by 13 Politbureau members. The total number of members is 40. He added the current party leadership is regarded as transitional until it holds a conference to elect its executive leadership. He pointed out the current leadership does not have the right to dismiss any member.

Dr. Lolik added his differences with the current party leadership are represented in the interpretation of the centralization and decentralization of rule in southern Sudan. He said he views decentralization as authorization to higher executive council authorities of southern regions. On the other hand, party leader Maurice Lawya views decentralization as represented in establishing three regions in southern Sudan. He said the party leader has become accustomed to adopting unilateral decisions without consulting the leadership, and this is a violation of the Constitution.

Following a meeting held by the party Politbureau, party leader Maurice Lawya issued a statement announcing the dismissal of Dr Pacifico and Politbureau member Francis Wajo after charging them with violating the party's principles and Constitution, and conspiring against it. The statement added the decision adopted by the party's Executive Committee came in light of their repeated violations of the party Constitution, which were expressed by their statements to the information media. The statement also referred to Lolik's refusal to meet with the party's Executive Committee during his recent visit to the city of Juba, a visit which was intended to discuss his positions opposing the party. On the other hand, Lawya noted the party Executive Committee consists of 19 members — representing the Politbureau who adopted the dismissal decision — in addition to 20 other Central Committee members who are not members of the Politbureau.

TUNISIA

Sfar Welcomes Mauritanian President on Arrival

LD242316 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Excerpts] President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the national salvation committee of the Mauritanian Islamic Republic, arrived in Tunis on a friendly visit this afternoon. He was received at Tunis' Carthage International Airport by Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, who welcomed him. [passage omitted]

In the airport VIP lounge, President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya made a statement, in which he expressed great pleasure and happiness at visiting Tunisia. He said he feels this every time he has the opportunity to meet with President Bourguiba, exchange views with him, and benefit from his wisdom and valuable experience. The great struggler, he stressed, is highly appreciated in Mauritania in view of his sound stands and prudent policy.

Replying to a question about the chances of success for the Islamic summit to be held in Kuwait, the Mauritanian president -- who will lead his country's delegation to this meeting -- said such chances do exist. He said he is very optimistic about this conference, particularly because more than half of the Islamic countries' kings and presidents will attend the meeting with sincere resolve to achieve results at the conference that would ensure further development and progress for the Islamic nation. [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti Paper Interviews Mabrouk on Arab Ties

JN241718 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 22 Jan 87 p 5

[Interview with Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk by *Al-Qabas* correspondent 'Amid al-Shanti — date, place not given)

[Text] [Al-Shanti] Today you met with his highness the amir of Kuwait and conveyed to him a message from President Bourguiba. How do you assess Kuwaiti-Tunisian relations?

[Mabrouk] I was honored to meet with his highness today and am happy to say I emerged with an excellent lesson in diplomacy because of his highness' wisdom and immense political insight. I conveyed a message to his highness from President Habib Bourguiba on relations, which can be best described as brotherly. His highness asked me about the Tunisian experiment and its dimensions. He knows a great deal about Tunisia. Our relations cannot be described with words. All of the Tunisian people realize Kuwait has given us a great deal. I also met with His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, heir apparent and prime minister. I would like to say our relations are excellent.

[Al-Shanti] What results do you expect from the Islamic summit?

[Mabrouk] The most important issue that will face the Islamic summit will be the Iraq-Iran war. We hope the summit will arrive at practical resolutions to end this destruction and bloodshed that

are draining the strength of Muslims. We also hope the summit will be able to reinforce Islamic cooperation in the economic, political, and cultural fields. The Kuwaiti summit is one of the most important summits in contemporary Islamic history.

[Al-Shanti] The media has reported that Tunisia is willing to host the Arab summit. Are the current inter-Arab circumstances conducive to convening an Arab summit?

[Mabrouk] Yes. We have informed the Arab League and the fraternal Arab states we are willing to host the summit in Tunisia to restore Arab solidarity and adopt a unified Arab stand. I believe the Arab leaders should exploit the opportunity of being in Kuwait to convene such a summit. You may regard this as a call to the Arab leaders because the Arab nation is passing through a very serious phase. We, the Arab officials, must face this phase and confront the challenges. I have been briefed on the great Kuwaiti preparations. It can be said Kuwait is ready to host the [Arab] summit on the sidelines of the Islamic summit. At the moment, the Arab summit is very necessary.

[Al-Shanti] Palestinian-Tunisian relations fluctuate periodically, especially following the departure of all Palestinian military personnel from Tunisia and the nonrenewal of any Tunisian passports issued to any Palestinian.

[Mabrouk] First, I would like to explain our relations with the Palestinian brothers have always been and will always be excellent. My country, government, and people led by Habib Bourguiba have always supported the revolution and the struggle of our Palestinian brothers to achieve their right to self-determination and repatriation. Second, our relations have not fluctuated between cool and warm — they have always been excellent in all fields and at all levels. During the brotherly meetings, we agreed on the departure of the Palestinian forces because we hosted them after their departure from Beirut. Of course, they brought arms and ammunition with them. The two sides agreed the Palestinian forces should be transferred near the borders of occupied Palestine. This is the view of our Palestinian brothers. The Palestinian political, informational, social, and cultural presence remains and will continue to remain for as long as the PLO wishes. We do not like to discuss how strong our relations are, because both sides are clearly aware of that. However, there are those who do not wish these relations to continue. As far as the passports are concerned, there was a government decision not to renew any Tunisian passports issued to non-Tunisians, especially following the expulsion of workers from Libya when the passports could be brought or sold. The decision is clear and is not directed against the Palestinian brothers. The decision applies to all who do not have Tunisian nationality. I would like to affirm we have constant contacts with the brothers in the PLO and nothing mars our relations.

[Al-Shanti] Numerous press reports said the cabinet reshuffle in the Tunisian Government and Mzali's departure from authority was aimed at removing Tunisia from its Arab course.

[Mabrouk] Who said this? On the contrary, the present Tunisian Government aims to expand Arab-Tunisian relations. This is the first thing President Bourguiba told me. We are not satisfied to be Arabs merely in words but also in deeds. We are seeking to strengthen Arab relations. Tunisia is Arab and has an Arab policy. I would like to say my first visit to the Arab world was at President Bourguiba's instruction. We believe in the Arabs and in a unified, effective, and practical Arab nation. Tunisia will always be Arab and will never change.

[Al-Shanti] Will a summit for the Maghreb states be convened?

[Mabrouk] No, there has never been any talk about this. Tunisia believes in establishing bilateral relations and in developing these relations. We have developing relations with Algeria, Morocco, and all of the neighboring states.

[Al-Shanti] What is the present status of your relations with Libya?

[Mabrouk] Our relations with Libya are progressing, and we have contacts with them. We hope these relations will return to normal.

[Al-Shanti] You participated in the seven-member Arab committee entrusted with the task of finding a formula to end the camps war in Lebanon. What is the outcome of the meetings in both Beirut and Damascus?

[Mabrouk] I am absolutely pessimistic about this and do not want to discuss the subject any more than this.

[Al-Shanti] What is your opinion on Egypt's return to the Arab ranks?

[Mabrouk] Egypt and the Egyptian people are dear to all of us. We do not have a dispute with Egypt but stand by the unanimous Arab decision, whatever the Arabs decide.

[Al-Shanti] Is there U.S.-French competition to polarize Tunisia?

[Mabrouk] Tunisia is an independent Arab state with a clear policy. There is absolutely no truth in this. We have excellent relations with the world in accordance with our national interest.

[Al-Shanti] Tunisia has agreed to the IMF conditions. Do you believe this will affect the economic and social situation in Tunisia?

[Mabrouk] I would like to say my country is regarded as one of the self-sufficient countries. The Tunisian people realize this. Therefore, I do not believe we will face any problems; on the contrary, we know what we want. There are national loans and Arab aid. We have actually agreed on the conditions because we know this to be in our interest. We have devalued the dinar.

ETHIOPIA

French Adviser To Arrive on Hostage Mission

LD281243 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Fernand Wibaux, French Government diplomatic adviser, has left Djibouti for Addis Ababa. Charged with a mission in the affair of the 10 members of Medicins Sans Frontieres kidnapped in Somalia at the end of last week, Wibaux is going to make contact with the Ethiopian authorities to get news and, above all, to obtain the release of our 10 compatriots. It is thought, in fact, the hostages are currently in Ethiopia and were kidnapped by a commando of the Somali National Movement.

International Union of Students Meeting Opens

EA271327 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students opened in Africa Hall this morning. The meeting was opened by Comrade Legese Asfaw, member of the Politburo of the WPE Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The meeting will evaluate the organization's achievements during 1986 and discuss future programs. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Leader Calls on USSR To Stop Interference

EA271405 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali 0930 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] A big function to mark the 100th anniversary of the Abyssinian occupation of western Somalia war held last night at WSLF Headquarters. Present at the function were the WSLF Executive Committee, WSLF social organizations, representatives [word indistinct] from the Horn of Africa, PLO representatives, journalists from news agencies, and invited guests.

'Abd al-Nasir Shaykh Adan, secretary general of the front, delivered a speech at the opening of the meeting. He spoke about the history and long struggle of the people of western Somalia against the Abyssinian colonization. He spoke about the killings and ruthless oppression of the people of western Somalia by Abyssinian colonizers. He stressed the people of western Somalia are prepared at all times to wage their liberation struggle against Abyssinian colonialism. He described the USSR as a superpower and called on it to stop interfering in the Horn of Africa [words indistinct]. The secretary general called on all the people of western Somalia, wherever they may be, to continue their struggle against Abyssinian colonialism.

He said the peace talks between Ethiopia and Somalia have nothing to do with the people of western Somalia. He said the Horn of Africa problem will not end until independence is granted to the oppressed people of western Somalia, Somali Abo, Eritrea, and Tigray.

On international affairs, he said it is necessary to end the Iran-Iraq war and to solve the problems of the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Namibia. He said the people of western Somalia will continue to struggle until [word indistinct] by the Abyssinian colonizers. He called on the people of Western Somalia to redouble their efforts, whether big or small, until the Abyssinians grant them self-determination. [Words indistinct] on the history of fighting between the people of western Somalia and the Abyssinians. This pleased the citizens of western Somalia present at the function.

DFSS Inflicts 'Severe Blows' on Mogadishu Forces

EA271124 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] fighters led by Hirsi Magan Ise are fighting in central Somalia. Reports say they have inflicted severe blows on the forces loyal to the Mogadishu gang.

DFSS fighters are also carrying out such operations in various regions of the motherland. Any further details on these operations against the regime will be brought to you from Radio Halgan.

UGANDA

Foreign Minister, Delegation Leave for Summit

EA231820 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Summary] A 10-man Ugandan delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi, has left for Kuwait to attend the fifth Islamic summit conference scheduled to open next Monday. Other members of the delegation include Tourism Minister Moses Ali and Uganda's envoy to Saudi Arabia Badru Katerega.

CAR

Envoy Gives Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Kolingba

AB272225 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] The president of the Republic, His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, today granted an audience to Mukhtar Mahdi, deputy foreign minister of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. During the presidential audience, Mukhtar Mahdi delivered a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution.

The Libyan Government official arrived in Bangui yesterday after going on similar missions to Yaounde and Libreville. At the end of the talks with Gen Kolingba, Mahdi deliberately refused to answer precise questions from the press and only attributed responsibility for the Chadian tragedy to a force he claimed to be non-African.

[Begin Mahdi recording] I just delivered a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the revolution, to his brother, Gen Andre Kolingba, president of CAR. Obviously, I am not entitled to reveal the contents of this message to you — and you understand why — but I can say it concerns the serious situation that prevails in the Central African region through non-African intervention in Chad. [end recording]

Court Told Bokassa Ordered Frenchman's Execution

AB271032 Paris AFP in French 1531 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Bangui, 26 Jan (AFP) — Edmond Broudy, the French citizen who disappeared in the CAR in 1979, was killed after having been present by chance at the execution of student leaders at the Imperial Palace of Berengo, a prosecution witness said today during the 24th hearing in the trial of Jean-Bedel Bokassa, ex-emperor of the CAR. According to Alexandre Ela, a superintendent of the CAR police, Broudy had been taken to Berengo Palace after a disagreement over salary issues arose between him and laborers of the plantation where he worked.

While Broudy was waiting to be received by the ex-emperor, the student leaders were being slaughtered in the palace courtyard by Captain Mokoa, Bokassa's executioner, Ela said. Mokoa then informed the emperor that Broudy had witnessed the scene. Bokassa then gave the order to kill him, added Ela, who specified he was not personally present at the scene and that it was reported to him by one of the emperor's doctors.

Jean-Bedel Bokassa, questioned by the court on this version of facts, said it was a true scandal and nothing but falsities fabricated against him. He recalled that three soldiers admitted to killing Broudy during an attempted escape. The soldiers withdrew their confessions after the emperor's fall. [passage omitted]

The Criminal Court has closed the enquiry into the Broudy affair after hearing these last witnesses. Attorney General Gabriel Faustin Mbodou said he hoped supplementary information will be obtained after the ongoing trial to make things completely clear. During its next hearing on Tuesday [27 January], the Criminal Court will examine the case of the disappearance of 14 Sudanese accused of poaching on land belonging to the ex-emperor. [passage omitted]

The attorney general said at the end of the hearing that it had taken an entire month to examine the murder charges leveled against Bokassa because the list of those crimes is long and the Justice Department wishes to investigate each one.

CHAD

'Intensive Bombing' of Fada Resumed 28 Jan

AB290631 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] The Libyans resumed an intensive bombing operation yesterday afternoon against Fada, which is now under control of the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT]. The Libyan Air Force resumed its savage and indiscriminate bombing against this locality in pursuance of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's insane designs on Chad.

This news, which we just heard from an official source, is another confirmation of the obstinacy of the Libyan colonel, who now relies on the Air Force, after being deprived of any diplomatic backing or military success in land battles. The relative lull in the fighting in the northern Chad in the past few days can only be regarded as a strategy by the Libyans, who want to strengthen their military presence in the few Chadian towns still held by their aggressor forces.

Ndjamena Comments on Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Escapism'

AB271958 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] As other countries show their desire to help Chadians find a solution to their crisis, Tripoli has chosen the path of escapism. Proof of Al-Qadhdhafi's escapism is the increased concentration of war equipment on Chadian territory still under Libyan occupation. Faya, Ounianga, Ouadi Doum, and so on are far from becoming Libyan fortresses, although troop reinforcements are being sent from Libya to Chad. To demonstrate his madness, Al-Qadhdhafi has ordered intensive and savage bombing of the town of Zouar, as usual. Since yesterday morning the Libyan Air Force has been blindly dropping bombs on this town, which is under the control of the FANT. This bombing of Zouar by the Libyan Air Force continued today.

The Libyans are therefore waging a colonial war on Chad. Al-Qadhdhafi's desire to dominate [words indistinct] lose in the face of realities in Chad. The adventure that the megalomaniac of Sidra has chosen to drag his army into, by attacking FANT positions, has resulted in dismal failure. Yet the Libyan's escapism continues.

To defend the territorial integrity of Chad the FANT have only one objective: to kick out Al-Qadhdhafi's troops for the final (?victory).

Radio Urges Citizens To Remain Mobilized
AB290907 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chadian People must remain mobilized, increase patriotic initiatives, and sustain their contribution to the war efforts designed to help our struggling forces who are fighting to guarantee security for us all within our national boundaries.

The deceitful lull in the fighting in the Tibesti and Ennedi regions has made some people forget that the war against the Libyan aggressors is only beginning. In fact, the Libyans always remind us through their frequent bombing operations against positions held by FANT, especially at Zouar, that they have no intention of leaving us alone.

After the humiliating defeats inflicted on its Army, the enemy is preparing its revenge and has been mobilizing colossal means both in men and material. The strength of the Libyan troops has gone up from 8,000 to 13,000 men at Ouadi Doum, Gouro, and Faya. This is in preparation for an upcoming attack.

For this very reason, Chadians must never forget that part of their territory is still under the control and occupation of the Libyan annexationists. This is an unqualifiable, (?shameful) situation for our dignity and because of this we cannot rest on our laurels. This is not a slogan. We must [words indistinct] only by withdrawing from our territories. The major battles for which preparations are underway [words indistinct] to foil the enemy offensive and the people must give them unflinching support so they can continue, until the final victory, the great and noble mission of liberating our territory.

(?Our forces), who are winning more and more admiration, esteem, and understanding on the part of the international community — now alive to the cause being defended — must not give up as they are being observed [words indistinct] following the enemy debacle at Zouar and Fada.

Their pride and patriotism are sure weapons against the over-armed enemy troops who have no [words indistinct] and whose disarray can be seen in their blind and barbaric acts. Now more than ever before, we will say: Stand up Chadians for the final battle; stand up and [words indistinct]. The fatherland will know it has been defended.

BURKINA FASO

AFP: Information Agreements Signed With Libya

AB271950 Paris AFP in French 1635 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Ouagadougou, 27 (AFP) — Libya and Burkina Faso have signed two cooperation agreements in the field of information to better combat imperialist propaganda, *Sidwaya*, the government daily newspaper, announced today.

Shortly after the visit to Tripoli by Basile Guissou, Burkinabe minister of information, the newspaper revealed that these cooperation agreements on developing Burkina Faso's radio and television stations were signed during Guissou's visit to Libya. Libyan experts are expected soon in Ouagadougou in this connection.

According to *Sidwaya*, Libya and Burkina Faso also expressed their desire to establish closer links between the two countries' news agencies, namely, the *Jamahiriyah News Agency* (JANA) and the *Burkina News Agency*.

A direct communication line is to be established between the two capitals, the paper added, in order to work together to remove obstacles and to come together to better fight imperialist propaganda.

Tripoli also expressed the desire to finance the construction of two Islamic research centers in Ouagadougou.

LIBERIA

Businessman Charged With Johnson-Sirleaf's Escape

AB280952 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 28 (AFP) — A prominent businessman in Liberia has been charged with piracy for allegedly masterminding the escape last year of Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, a former finance minister and executive member of the opposition Action Party, court sources said here Tuesday [27 January].

The man, identified as Gabriel Doe (no relation to President Samuel Doe) will appear in court next Tuesday.

Mr Doe owns two major timber and logging companies. He was arrested last November after a tip-off that he chartered a Cessna air taxi which flew Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf to neighboring Ivory Coast, where she boarded a flight bound for New York.

Justice Minister Jenkins Scott told AFP Tuesday that Mr Doe "is being prosecuted not because of his connection with Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf's escape from the country but because of what he did to facilitate her escape."

Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf, now living in exile in the United States, fled last September despite a ban on her travel outside the country. Local press reports quoted her as saying that she fled because she feared her life was in danger, and also wanted to seek medical treatment.

NIGER

Hostility Toward French Efforts in Chad Denied

AB281420 Paris AFP in French 1320 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Abidjan, 28 Jan (AFP) — Niger has categorically and officially denied reports carried on two occasions by the *Jamahiriyah News Agency* JANA saying that certain West African countries, among them Niger and Togo, are hostile toward French intervention in Chad.

No Niger official ever made such a statement to 'Ali al-Turayki during his visit to the Niger capital, it was pointed out at the Niger Presidency.

The sources recalled that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's emissary and Libyan representative at the United Nations was recently received in Niamey by Niger's prime minister and foreign minister; however, he did not talk with President General Seyni Kountche.

Kountche, during an interview granted 19 January to Radio France Internationale (RFI), suggested an extraordinary summit of the OAU to put an end to the war in Chad. President Kountche reaffirmed his country's total neutrality in this conflict.

In Lome, however, Togolese authorities have not commented. Asked about these reports, they refused to confirm or deny the JANA allegations following Al-Turayki's visit to Togo.

However, in diplomatic circles in Lome, the Libyan allegations of a so-called Togolese hostility toward French intervention in Chad, as well as Togo's condemnation of French actions such as interference in the domestic affairs of African states, are strongly doubted. The same circles noted that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's emissary, when interviewed by the Togolese press after his audience with President Eyadema, only stated that Togo and Libya wished for a national reconciliation between the Chadian brothers and asked that there be no foreign intervention on Chadian soil.

Togo, observers recalled, had called for French military intervention during the coup attempt against General Eyadema last 24 September. The paratroop unit despatched immediately to Lome could not intervene and it left Togo shortly thereafter.

NIGERIA

Lagos Comments on African Oil Producers Meeting

AB271206 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Chika Emeruah commentary]

[Text] Africa is a continent endowed with abundant resources, both human and natural. But over the years, efforts to minimize its economic problems have been undermined mainly by lack of effective coordination of economic activities within the continent. The situation became so serious that a special session of the UN General Assembly had to be convened with the view to finding solutions to Africa's economic problems. But having recognized the fact that any meaningful solution to Africa's problems depends more on collective self-reliance, African leaders decided to evolve a system for effective and steady realization of the potential gains derivable from the creation of conditions favorable to the expansion of collective productive capacity. They also resolved to take a positive measure to reduce the adverse consequences of external economic forces.

It is against this background that the establishment of an African Petroleum Producers Association [APPA] should be seen as a welcome development. The objectives of the association include the coordination of marketing policies and strategies of member countries through the exchange of information. This, no doubt, will go a long way in safeguarding their depletable resources, as well as ensuring the realization of equitable revenue from export. Also, the association aims at promoting technical assistance among member states in areas where individual members have acquired valuable experience. One will share the view that these and other objectives of the association will help to lay a solid foundation upon which a strong association of African oil producers could be built.

Membership of the organization is open to any African petroleum producing country that identifies itself with the association's objectives. Such a country must express its willingness to fulfill the obligations of the association. At the moment, the association has nine members. These include Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria, which are also members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. Others are: Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, and the Republic of Benin, which are non-OPEC members.

Fears have been expressed in certain quarters that the establishment of an APPA might create unnecessary duplication of functions of OPEC, It is also believed that the emergence of the association is likely to create a bloc within OPEC, to the detriment of the unity of the organization. There is no doubt that OPEC provided an effective weapon to check the excesses of some Western countries in their obvious determination to frustrate efforts at ensuring price stability in the global oil market. In other words, it has, over the years, been able to contend with the problems and challenges associated with its activities in the international energy scene. But it is equally true that services rendered by OPEC may not be considered as enough for adequate protection of regional interests. Perhaps that explains the idea behind the formation of some regional organizations whose aims and aspirations are similar to those of the APPA — such regional groupings as the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Latin American Energy Organization. If these organizations and OPEC should operate simultaneously without any obstacle to the realization of their various objectives, then the fears being expressed about the formation of APPA are baseless.

However, it is important to emphasize that although the reason for the establishment of the association cannot be faulted, the relevance of its existence will depend on its ability to achieve its laudable objectives for the benefit of member states in particular and Africans in general.

Paper Supports Libyan Chad Proposal, OAU Session

AB281228 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jan 87

[From the press review]

[Text] The *National Concord* supports the recent peace initiatives on Chad announced by the Libyan Government. It says that the gravity of the situation in Chad demands that all peace moves be given a chance. The *Concord* advises the OAU to convene a special session which all parties to the dispute must attend.

SENEGAL

AFP: University Students Extend Strike 48 Hours

AB282130 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Dakar, 28 Jan (AFP) — Students of the University of Dakar, who began a strike 22 January, decided on Wednesday to continue their action for another 48 hours in spite of appeasement measures taken by the Senegalese Government Monday.

The students, according to their spokesman, consider the conditions they set for the resumption of classes had not been met by the government, which did not include them in the meetings held to solve the crisis.

Before agreeing to negotiate, the students are demanding the withdrawal of all security forces from the university campus and from the students' residential halls, the resignation of the director of students' dining halls, a final solution to the problem of respect of university freedom, and the punishment of those who caused the clash between students and security forces on 22 January that resulted in the slight wounding of 27 persons, according to official sources.

The students are also requesting the payment of compensation to their colleagues whose belongings were stolen during the events, as well as the reparation of students' rooms that were damaged by the security forces. [passage omitted]

Minister Issues Communique

AB282218 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Communique issued by Senegalese Education Minister Iba Der Thiam following a meeting in Dakar on 26 January with representatives of students and teachers' unions, parent-teacher associations, the vice chancellor of the University of Dakar, the director of the university committee, and the director of the scholarships' secretariat]

[Text] The public is informed that all measures announced in the communique of 26 January have been fully implemented. First, the payment of scholarship grants continues. New scholarship holders will be paid as of tomorrow. Second, in accordance with letter No 034 of 27 January, an officer has been appointed to verify accusations made against the director of university dining halls. Third, of the periodic renewal of [word indistinct] strict orders have been given and adequate measures adopted to ensure a final solution to this problem. Fourth, the reparation of rooms in Department A will begin as of tomorrow, Thursday, 29 January. The (?doors) have been bought and a team of workers has been sent to the Department. Fifth, there are 50 vacancies at the school of deep-sea fishing and at another institute which the University of Dakar committee has filled.

The minister of national education reasserts his desire for openness and dialogue and informs the students' representatives who wish to meet him that he is prepared to meet them. They may go directly to his office or contact him by telephone on 22-41-23.

SIERRA LEONE

Banknote Shortage Disrupts Trade in Freetown

AB271735 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Freetown, Jan 27 (AFP) — An acute shortage of banknotes of the national currency, the leone, is severely disrupting trade in Sierra Leone, with diamond dealers and the national produce marketing board, (SLPMB) [Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board] hit hardest, a Central Bank official told *Agence France-Presse* here Tuesday.

The disclosure came a week after President Joseph Momoh told a rural convention of the ruling party that more than three hundred million leones (nearly 7.9 million dollars) had been taken out of Sierra Leone illegally.

The bank official said that although close to 430 million leones (11.3 million dollars) is in circulation, not much of it was returning to the banking system.

Last week diamond dealers from the eastern provincial diamond-mining area of Kono in need of two million leones in cash to purchase diamonds for export had to wait for a week to allow the bank to collect enough notes to meet their needs.

The SLPMB encountered similar problems when it discovered it could not withdraw enough leones from the banking system to purchase produce for export.

Financial observers here say that most 20- and 10-leone notes are being hoarded in neighbouring states as reserve currency for the purchase of goods from Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone shares a common border with Guinea and Liberia, and membership of the Mano River Union economic group.

One factor attributed to the scarcity of the leone is tight International Monetary Fund conditions on credit facilities offered by commercial banks operating in the country.

Meanwhile, the pro-government newspaper the *New Citizen* called Tuesday for "a radical approach to the issue of changing the country's banknotes on short notice to teach greedy money manipulators the lesson of their life."

The editorial asked, "If we lose our national currency to foreign hoarders and illicit money dealers, what is there that is left of our sovereignty?"

TOGO

Eyadema Receives French, FRG Military Officials

AB280920 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Major General Robert Gastaldi, head of the military cooperation mission of the French cooperation minister, and a German delegation led by General Zedler, commander of the Munich military engineering school, met with General Eyadema at the presidential palace in Lome this morning. The president received Maj Gen Robert Gastaldi, with whom he discussed specific issues including the Chadian problem. Present at the audience was the French ambassador to Togo. Here is the interview Maj Gen Gastaldi granted to the press.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] General, could you tell us the purpose of your current visit, and the topics you discussed with the president during your meeting?

[Gastaldi] I will answer your question willingly, but before I do that, I must first spell out my duties. I am the head of the military cooperation mission and I [words indistinct] the French cooperation minister. I am specifically in charge of military cooperation with all friendly African countries. My visit to Togo, therefore, falls within the framework of this mission. I am here to examine issues related to this cooperation.

I had a lengthy discussion with the president. He is very kind and received me warmly. We discussed a wide range of issues. In fact, we discussed the Chadian issue, and this was easy because I was in charge of a special mission with the French chief of staff. I visited Chad during the commemoration of the 20th anniversary, so I could not visit your charming country earlier. Yes, we discussed the situation in Chad, particularly the military situation. I confirmed to the president that the Chadians won military victories which I would say were brilliant. The present situation is, exactly as is reported by the media, a bit calm, but President Hissein Habre (?is still faced) with military operation initiatives. You know that the Libyans [words indistinct], but for

the meantime, there have not been any further attacks — so to speak — apart from those they have carried out. I think we have to wait for these events to pass before we learn more about the situation. [end recording]

The second audience between President Eyadema and the German delegation was extended to Brigadier General Mawule Klemi Amedji, second in command of the FAT [Togolese Armed Forces] and Mr Wesdoerfer, the FRG ambassador to Togo. Their discussions centered on military cooperation between Bonn and Lome. According to Gen Zedler nothing beclouds German-Togolese relations.

[Begin Zedler recording in German fading into French translation] I am pleased to be here in Togo. This is the third time I have met with the president. I saw him twice here in Togo — the last time was in November 1985 — and once in the FRG. First, I came here to assess what our German soldiers are doing within the FAT. The president was highly impressed by the FRG's assistance. I also congratulated the president for his achievements in the development of this country. German soldiers are present here to contribute to this development. I was pleased to inform the president of the possibility of sending a FAT officer for training at the Higher War College in the FRG. There is also the possibility of training another officer in the area of military sports at [name indistinct]. During the electoral campaign in the FRG, we were very busy at home. Now I am pleased to take a week off to visit this country and to talk about the assistance the FRG can give Togo. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Communique Warns of RSA Buildup in Cunene

MB251943 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] The Angolan Defense Ministry warned yesterday the national and international public of the (?consequences) that can result from the heavy concentration of armed units of the racist South African Army in Cunene Province. A communique from the Ministry of Defense said that the South African racists intend to once again launch a large-scale armed operation against the Peoples Republic of Angola under the false pretext of pursuing Namibian nationalist forces. The communique said that the South African Army has infiltrated armed troops into regions the Cunene Province [words indistinct]. The troops are supported by 30 vehicles and their (?strength) is estimated at batallion size. On 14 January, a combined force of special units [words indistinct] protected by Puma helicopters attacked FAPLA positions on the N'Giva-Mongua Road. The most recent attack occurred on 19 January on our positions east of Xangongo. Since then, movements of motorized and armored units supported helicopters and (?airplanes) have been observed.

UNITA Claims Angolan, Cuban Troops Exchange Fire

MB242024 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1915 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] The Angolan Government has accused UNITA of massacring 133 civilians while UNITA says more than a 1,000 people have died after eating poisonous food which Cuban forces had intended sending to civilians in the UNITA-held areas. The government news agency ANGOP reports that the 133 civilians were killed and 53 injured in a UNITA attack on the town of Galanga in Huambo Province on Wednesday.

UNITA says in a statement issued in Lisbon that more than a 1,000 people died in Luanda at the beginning of this year after eating the poisoned food. The Cubans had intended sending the food to UNITA-controlled areas, but instead the contaminated food had found its way to the black market and had been sold to civilians. The UNITA statement also said there was mounting tension between the Angolan Army and its Cuban allies. It said that since Monday, Angolan and Cuban troops had exchanged fire several times at the town of Locula in northeastern Angola, killing several people. The trouble had spread to the nearby city of Malanje where Angolan troops have stormed a Cuban garrison at the airport and destroyed installations and equipment.

MOZAMBIQUE

Pik Botha Criticized on 'False' Statements

MB281559 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Jan 87

[AIM commentary]

[Text] South African Foreign Affairs Minister Roelof Botha has very little for which to thank his government colleagues. They have repeatedly thrown him into the deep end to defend lost causes. The case of the Mozambican presidential aircraft crash is only one example among many.

Speaking in court in Johannesburg last Monday, Botha said that he had initially spoken about the crash because South Africa had been accused of causing President Samora Machel's death. At the time, Botha made statements that have since been proven wrong. In other words, Roelof Botha began a disinformation campaign under the cover of counterpropaganda. In court, he was asked whether he had meant that two crew members were under the influence of alcohol when he said that there was alcohol in their blood. Botha said that he had not tried to create that impression, although just before he admitted that he had begun an action of counterpropaganda.

It is, therefore, difficult to believe that Botha did not try to create that impression, for that as well as another reason: Immediately after his statement on the presence of alcohol in the blood of two of the crew members, South African and Western media carried Botha's words. Portugal's *O Seculo* newspaper, for instance, carried the following headlines: Too Much Alcohol and Too Little Fuel. More respectable media, such as the BBC, also carried the same suggestions, which Botha now says he did not intend. For example, in its assessment of 1986, BBC television said that Roelof Botha had stated that the crew had been drinking. Botha would be believed today if, at the time, in view of what the media had begun to spread, he had publicly explained that his statement had not been intended to give the impression that the crew was under the influence of alcohol.

A number of leaders accused South Africa of causing the Mbuzini tragedy. President Kenneth Kaunda put it this way: It was a case in which South Africa stood guilty until proven otherwise. This was not really strange, at the time. Just a few days earlier, General Malan had made serious threats against President Samora Machel's life. Also, the South African authorities had launched an unprecedented campaign to convince the South African and Western public that the Mozambican Government was about to fall. In other words, Mozambique and the Frontline, as well as any country that is attentive to developments in southern Africa, could legitimately and logically expect some very serious action from South Africa against Samora Machel and Mozambique.

As a country directly involved in the matter, Mozambique hid its suspicions, although they were deep and legitimate. Only Information Minister Teodato Hunguana's statement suggested these suspicions. When he was asked whether the Mozambican Government did not consider the possibility of South Africa's crimi-

nal involvement, he said that that possibility had in no way been discarded. Minister Teodato Hunguana did not directly accuse South Africa, but kept the possibility of criminal activity open because all circumstantial evidence at the time pointed in that direction. However, as a country which was directly involved in the investigation, it would not have been proper for Mozambique to make accusations. For the same reason, South Africa should not have excluded all possibilities other than an accident, as Roelof Botha did on 20 October. South Africa should have suggested that possibility and left others open. Instead, it made those suggestions which were subsequently proven wrong. By the same token, Mozambique could pose the possibility of criminal activity without stating it categorically, thus leaving the door open to serious investigation. This investigation must still reach its conclusions.

With his false and propagandistic statements — albeit in the form of counterpropaganda — Minister Botha greatly complicated the investigation. He caused even more suspicion that Pretoria was involved in a crime against Samora Machel and 34 other human beings.

Commentary Outlines Evidence of Decoy VOR

MB282055 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is more evidence to suggest that the radio signal which caused President Samora Machel's aircraft to take a fatal turn to the southwest did not come from a legitimate VOR [very high frequency omnidirectional radio] signal. South Africa has argued that President Samora Machel's Tupolev 134 was following the VOR transmitting from Matsapa, Swaziland's international airport located near the town of Manzini. But this argument does not explain certain concrete and decisive facts. In the first place, the route the aircraft was following in the last 10 minutes of the flight, when projected in a straight line over Swazi territory, passes dozens of km to the east of Matsapa. But when a plane follows a VOR, it should eventually pass directly over the VOR, and the Matsapa's VOR transmits from very close to the runway.

Secondly, there is the question of the radical 045 of Matsapa's VOR, as mentioned by the South African investigators at the hearing in Johannesburg into the crash. The investigation carried out so far indicates that the plane made a 37 degree turn to the southwest, in the zone between Magude and the South African border. When the navigator mentioned the VOR, the plane was already southwest of Magude. But, radical 045 of Matsapa's VOR would have cut into the aircraft's orginal flight when it really was heading toward Maputo, a few km north of the place where the turn happened. So, this, too, leads to the conclusion that the route followed by the plane has nothing to do with Matsapa's VOR.

On 20 January, the Frelimo Party Political Bureau demanded that the international inquiry into the facts of the crash continue, in order to investigate whether this VOR was legitimate or a decoy. Evidence now available suggests the existence of a decoy VOR transmitting on the same frequency as the Maputo VOR. It is important to find a pleausible hypothesis for the objectives of a decoy VOR, since this might help in finding where it was situated.

After the turn to the southwest, the plane's route took it to the South African border. Had it maintained an altitude of 3,000 feet, it would not have crashed at Mbuzini but would have continued into northern Swaziland. In that part of the country, the mountains become higher and the chain continues southwards into the South African province of Natal.

There are two hypothesis that come to mind. The first is that, the real aim of a decoy VOR was to attract the Tupolev into a flight path that would bring it at low altitude into South African airspace,where it would be shot down on the pretext that it was violating airspace in a restricted military area. The whole frontier area around Mbuzini, both to the north and the south, is considered sensitive military zone, and there is a strong presence of South African troops. A second it was flying toward Maputo. [sentence as heard] Indeed, the crew really was convinced, of this as it is evident from the cockpit voice recorder and from the tape of the communications between the plane and the Maputo air traffic control tower. From the crew apparent certainy that they were on the right route one can infer that the VOR that had attracted the plane was transmitting on the same frequency as the Maputo VOR.

If the Matsapa hypothesis is rejected, and taking into account that in the area near the plane's route there is no other airport, then the thesis of a decoy VOR gains a credibility that is difficult to undermine.

MNR Launch Zambezia Offensive Aimed at Coast

MB261802 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jan 87 p 5

[Test] Maputo — Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas have launched an offensive towards the coastal districts of northern Zambezia province, but so far they have been unsuccessful, the *Mozambique News Agency*, AIM, said on Saturday.

In an account on the situation in the province, AIM said that following an agreement between Malawi and Mozambique "the South Africans are looking for alternatives to Malawi to guarantee supplies to their MNR surrogates".

"This explains a recent MNR push towards the coast. If Malawi really does stop its territory from being used as a launching pad for South African aggression, then Pretoria wants to be able to land weaponry on the Zambezia coast," it claimed.

Improved Situation [subhead]

AIM said it was not clear if Malawi was honouring its undertakings, as refugees had stated the MNR was still making free use of the Malawian border.

Last year the MNR launched a successful offensive in Zambezia Province but AIM claimed that the situation in the province had now improved.

Convoys of trucks were now able to travel not only from the provincial capital, Quelimane, to Mocuba in the centre of the province, but now went beyond Mocuba to several northern districts.

In Mocuba districts 130 rebels had been killed when government troops recently destroyed four rebels bases, the agency said.

It added that in the rich Gorue District, which contains Mozambique's major tea plantations, army units were reopening roads.

AIM said, however, that despite the improvements "the military situation in Zambezia is worse than elsewhere in the country".

MNR Claims Sabotage of Beira Pipeline

MB242003 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1915 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] The RENAMO rebels in Mozambique say they have sabotaged the Beira oil pipeline and the railway linking Zimbabwe with the sea. In a statement issued in Lisbon, the rebels said the attacks had occurred in the so-called Beira corridor in Mozambique, which is guarded by about 8,000 Zimbabwean troops. It said the attacks were in retaliation for the military aid given by Zimbabwe to the Mozambican Government.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha: Tambo Visit Does Not Alter U.S Ties

MB290917 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says his government is satisfied that Mr George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, had condemned the ANC's promotion of violence in South Africa and its ties with the Soviet Union during his talks with the ANC leader, Oliver Tambo. Mr Botha gave his reaction to the Shultz-Tambo talks in Washington this morning to the SABC and noted that there are indications that Tambo's visit to the United States had been a setback for the ANC.

Mr Botha added that the Shultz-Tambo talks did not alter the South African Government's relations with the Reagan administration. South Africa values President Reagan's prudent policies towards South Africa, although it would appear in practice that the U.S. Congress is more powerful than the President.

Pik Botha Interviewed

MB290654 Johannesburg Television Service in English and Afrikaans 0400 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Telephone interview with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha by Les Franklin on the "Good Morning South Africa" program — live]

[Text] [Franklin, in Afrikaans] Good morning, sir.

[Botha, in Afrikaans] Good morning.

[Franklin, in Afrikaans] Can you tell us the South African Government's reaction to George Shultz' meeting with Oliver Tambo?

[Botha, in Afrikaans] Look, let me make it clear that we have nothing to do with the problem. [passage indistinct] [changes to English] We have renewed communications in that direction and asked them to tell Tambo to forego violence. [passage indistinct] They have to forego the use of violence and influence of the South African Communist Party and so come to the conference table with the U.S. Government.

[Question indistinct]

[Botha, in Afrikaans] The Reagan administration understands the position. We may have little differences with them occasionally about problems in our subregion. We have found out that Mr Shultz has a provocative attitude towards us, putting all the blame for the problems in African countries on the South African Government. In the meantime, the ANC is trying to demonstrate that it is the authentic voice of the black people. If this is true, they should get rid of their communist ties. Tambo must act soon.

[Franklin, in Afrikaans] So, a person can say it was a good thing that the meeting took place?

[Botha, in Afrikaans] I cannot say that something based on an unsatisfactory basis is good. I cannot condone a wrong thing. What I can say is that Tambo will soon be faced with more and more demonstrations in the United States and more peoples who are aware of three [as heard] elements in the ANC; namely, its dreadful terror methods and its ties with the Communist Party. This does not augur well for Mr Tambo.

[Franklin, in English] I believe that even some of the black demonstrators enacted one of these necklace murders to voice their displeasure at Tambo's visit. Just to return to that for a second — we would seem to think that blacks in America would be in favor of the ANC or possibly would have been in favor of the visit by Oliver Tambo.

[Botha, in English] Yes, I think that most of the black caucus groups, the black organizations, would be in favor but I think they are exremely embarrassed because of the (?news) within it that is now being given; namely, necklace murders and the ties with the SACP.

[Franklin, in English] In other words there should be a general groundswell against violent tactics.

[Botha, in English] It would help. I don't know to what extent. I don't want to overstate the results, but certainly, it is to be welcomed that so many Americans can now clearly and visibly and effectively see what the ANC stands for.

[Franklin, in English] Mr Botha, thank you very much for your time sir.

[Botha, in English] You are most welcome.

Issues Statement

MB291133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1123 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 29, SAPA — The visit to the United States by the leader of the ANC Mr Oliver Tambo had given Americans the chance to see the "other side of the picture," the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

"Wherever he appears he is confronted with questions on the policy of the ANC regarding violence and its connections with Moscow," Mr Botha said in statement.

"It would have cost us millions in propaganda to show how the ANC is committed to violence and terrorism and has direct links with Moscow and even then we would not have got the same results.

"I spoke to our ambassador, Mr Herbert Beukes, who told me that Americans are being shown on their television screens the demonstrations against the meeting which highlight the ANC commitment to violence as well as acts of violence such as necklace murders."

Mr Botha said the South African Government had alway opposed the meeting between Mr Tambo and the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz.

"It could not be explained coherently in terms of U.S. policy and was ill-advised as even Republican senators and the liberal U.S. press had concluded.

"However if the meeting was to take place it had been hoped that Mr Shultz would firmly put it to Mr Tambo that the ANC should stop violence and cut its ties withthe SACP. This appears to have been done."

Further Reportage on Machel Crash Inquiry

Further Evidence Presented

MB232008 Johannesburg SAPA English 1944 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg , Jan 23, SAPA — The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, may have been contravening the Civil Aviation Act by "taking charge" of the site where President Samora Machel's plane crashed.

"Who assumed charge?" counsel for the board, Mr Cedric Puckrin, repeatedly questioned the deputy director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden. "I suppose he was the first among equals there," Mr van Heerden eventually conceded. "An unfortunate allusion to take," chairman of the board of enquiry into the crash, Mr Justice Cecil Margo returned.

Under the aviation act the Department of Civil Aviation assumes charge of the site of an accident and no-one is allowed to interefere without permission.

"Is there any question that this act was overriden by the state of emergency?" Mr Puckrin asked. No, Mr van Heerden replied, but to his knowledge his minister did not get authority from the Department of Civil Aviation to go to the crash site.

"The minister consulted with the minister of transport (and other government departments) and we proceeded to the crash site."

He was "hesitant to express a view" about allegations that police removed documents from the scene and made photocopies of them.

People at the site were "extremely emotional and confused" but throughout Mr Botha insisted that the relevant conventions be adhered to, he said.

At the site Mr Botha was not informed by the investigator from the Directorate [as received] of Civil Aviation that he was not allowed to be on site, he said.

Mr Justice Margo brought questioning to a halt by saying the crash was an "extreme emergency" and it was understandable there may have been transgressions. "I'm not asking you to plead guilty on behalf of your minister to contravening the Civil Aviation Act," the judge said.

Board member Colonel Frank Borman of the United States questioned Mr van Heerden about newspaper reports he read in America sourced to the Department of Foreign Affairs who alleged the crew were under the influence of alcohol. "I cannot recall anything like that," Mr van Heerden said.

The witness box began to take on a United Nations flavour with French, Irish, British and South African experts giving evidence, and next to testify was a rural Swazi man.

Mr Aaron Mamba, who lives in a village near the crash site and patrols the border fence to make sure it is in good repairs, told the board of a "large tent" on the hillside overlooking the plane's final resting ground. The tent disappeared shortly before the accident and reappeared a few days after it, he said. Three soldiers lived in the tent and he saw a ball "the colour of curry" at the campsite. After his testimony Mr Mamba spent some time saying goodbye to the board and public before exiting with a flourish.

Attempting to clear up the mystery of the army campsite a Captain Uys said "came to the conclusion this terrain was a

playing ground for the South African Defence force in that area." Capt Uys was instructed to investigate the camp site after it was brought to South Africa's attention by the Mozambican delegation. Originally it was an observation post, "to observe the Mozambican Armed Forces," he said. "The position of this post is so well known that on October 6 last year a landmine was planted in the vicinity by a terrorist organisation. It was detonated by a vehicle," Capt Uys said. "Since October 8 the site has not been used as often as it was."

Giving evidence in a broad Irish brogue, the former deputy director of civil aviation in the UK, Mr William Young, dismissed allegations that the plane was enticed off course by a "rogue" beacon. A very high frequency omnidirectional range (VOR) beacon, a horizontal natigational aid, could get a plane of course but not lead it to its destruction, he said. For a false beacon to lure a plane off its Maputo course it had to transmit a blend of two signals, instead of one, and "you would have to use transmission powers twice as strong to swamp and overcome the normal singal," Mr Young said. Equipment, including a transmitter, generator and antenae; to achieve this would have to be transported in a three ton truck. He said he agreed to the theory given by a former witness that the aircraft had tuned their VOR into a Swaziland beacon instead of the Maputo one.

French Aeronautical expert, Mr Daniel Gerard, who acted as consultant to the South Africans for the inquiry, criticised the discipline of the crew and their failure to heed the ground proximity warning signals as "unacceptable."

He said ain a similar air accident he investigated the crew failed to follow mandatory check procedures and it was possible tiredness could have affected their decisions.

The inquiry continues on Monday and is expected to end next week.

'Dummy Beacon' Denied Involved

MB231221 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] An expert in the field of aviation safety, Colonel Desmond Lynch, has refuted allegations that South Africa set up a dummy beacon bear the site of the Machel aircraft disaster. The allegation was made sometime after the accident. Under cross examination, Col Lynch told the international board of inquiry into the accident that a tent which was found a 150 meters from the scene of the crash belonged to an official of the Department of Veterinary Services. The official had been patrolling the border area between September and October last year. Col Lynch said when it became apparent that the tent was becoming an important factor, arrangements were made to examine the area thoroughtly. Attempts to convey the facts which emerged during interviews with officers commanding the defense force patrols to Mozambican officials failed.

Pik Botha Gives Evidence

MB261130 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1016 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 26, SAPA — The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, today denied acting unlawfully by taking charge of investigations while at the scene of President Samora Machel's fatal plane crash. "A head of state had died and I realised it was very serious," Mr Botha said in his evidence to the Machel inquiry in Johannesburg. "Certain aspects of the inviolability of heads of state were involved."

Mr Botha's evidence came in the wake of reports that he had contravened the Civil Aviation Act by "taking charge" of the scene.

The South African and Mozambican delegations had met at Komatipoort on the morning after the crash, he said. "We decided the best thing we could do was to invite members of the Mozambican state to a meeting at Komatipoort. We wanted to act in terms of international law and it would have been correct for the minister of foreign affiars to go there. It was extremely important for me to go there and ensure the whole investigation should be open in every respect." The minister of transport had been contacted and was partly responsible for the instruction to send Mr Botha to Komatipoort. "Sterkte ou maat, [strong old friend] he said to me. My men will be there to assist you."

Mr Botha said a meeting was held in the Mozambican Government helicopter during which the Mozambican Government agreed in principle to an open "urgent, impartial" investigation. Referring to reports that that he had ordered investigators to stay behind in Komatipoort while his delegation went to the crash site, Mr Botha said: "The pilot said there were too many people for the helicopter and some of us had to give up our seats. I said the Department of Transport representative (investigator) must go with us." Mr Botha insisted that he had merely been part of an official delegation who was simply "walking around" with the representatives of another state.

Documents found strewn around the crash site belonged to the president and were "of a personal nature." The commissioner of police, Gen Johan Coetzee, had agreed to hand them over, Mr Botha said. "If we hadn't acted in this way the investigations would not have got underway as they did. I insisted that everything should be dealt with according to international law. I knew accusations would start flying and had scarcely arrived back from Komatipoort when they did."

During cross-examination, counsel for the board of inquiry, Mr Cedric Puckrin, questioned the minister about newspaper articles reporting him as saying the Tupolev had had no Ground Proximity Warning System [GPWS] when the board had already established that it did have a GPWS.

Mr Botha replied: "My task was to try and alleviate the damaging effects of allegations against South Africa. I am not a technician. These were the facts given to me."

"What was the purpose in reporting there was alcohol found in the blood of two of the crew?"

"To counteract accusations against our team. I didn't seek the inference they were under the influence of alcohol and if the wrong inference was drawn I'm sorry."

Mr Justice Margo, chairman of the board, brought the cross-questioning to a halt saying: "I think he has explained himself."

Mr Botha said he did not mind answering the questions and said he had been furnished the information by his technicians and "assumed it was correct."

Earlier, Mr Botha told the inquiry he had last seen President Machel at the coronation of Swaziland's King Mswati III, where tentative talks about the Nkomati Accord had been held. "The Nkomati Accord was under stress and strain as a result of charges and counter-charges and I was trying to improve relations," he said.

Mr Botha ended his evidence by expressing the government's appreciation for the work of the inquiry.

Other evidence this morning disposed of the "red herring" that President Machel's plane was lured to its crash by a rogue beacon. Aeronautical expert Mr William Young was commenting on the ground flight path plan of the plane that was sent from Mozambique on Friday night. The flight path plan is a computer analysis that was done in Canada to assist Mozambique's Government in their investigations. "This strengthens my conviction that a false beacon did not exist," Mr Young said.

Machel Board Adjourns 26 Jan

MB262019 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1959 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Jan 26 SAPA — The hearing into President Samora Machel's ill-fated flight from Lusaka to Maputo drew to a close this afternoon as the six-member board adjourned to consider five days of highly technical aviational evidence. It could be as long as two months before their report becomes public. The Chicago Convention, under which the inquiry was convened, allows the country of manufacture of the Tupolev 134A (Russia) and the country of registry (Mozambique) 60 days to comment to the report. The report is then sent to the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

The tragic accident in which the 53-year-old Marxist leader and 34 other people were killed was probably caused by the "descent of the plane in (bad weather) conditions to below the minimum safe altitude without following the prescribed procedures for an instrument approach," Mr Cedric Puckrin, counsel for the board of inquiry, said in his address. Mr Puckrin dismissed allegations that the plane was lured to its destruction by a false beacon and blamed "poor airmanship" for the crash on Oct 19 last year. "All speculation has been effectively destroyed by the delivery on Sunday by the Mozambique Government of an independant computer analysis of the ground flight path plan." The document supplemented previous evidence quashing the alleged rogue beacon.

It was possible the co-pilot selected the Matsapha very high frequency omni range (VOR) beacon in Swaziland instead of the Maputo beacon and took a right turn, thinking the presidential plane was out to see, he said. "This particular selection was not visible to the navigator because of the layout of the cockpit." After the turn the plane was then parallel to the path it would have taken to the Maputo airport runway.

"If one reads the last two minutes of the transcript of the cockpit voice recorder it is clear that no VOR is being followed," he said. "There is nowhere to go," the navigator said to the crew. If a VOR was still being followed at that stage the CVR would have picked up a comforting voice.

Lastly, he said, saboteurs would "at least be well advised" on how to bring a plane to grief. Previous evidence suggested a VOR beacon would be unsophisticated and unlikely.

Also responsible for the "perfectly avoidable" accident was a breakdown in cockpit discipline. "Had the captain been in charge he could have averted the disaster," Mr Puckrin said. The co-pilot, probably piloting the plane, could have applied power and climbed to a higher, safe altitude. Instead the co-pilot was listening to music until the final moments and the captain only took an interest in proceedings during the last two minutes before impact.

"There was no malfunction of any system, there was no explosion on board and no sabotage. The plane continued to fly normally until it hit the ground."

Although it took "some time" for the search and rescue team to reach the site the nature and location of the terrain prevented them from getting their sooner, he said. "There was no default on the part of the search and rescue teams," he said.

"Three-and-a-half hours is an inordinate time to get there, especially when a head of state has been killed," Colonel Frank Borman, a member of the board, said. [passage omitted]

Pik Botha Meets Botswana Counterpart, Others

MB261424 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1415 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria Jan 26 SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, discussed security, customs and transport matters with three ministers from Botswana in Pretoria today.

Botswana's minister of external affairs, Dr G.K.I. Chiepe, told a brief press conference after the meeting the discussion had been "very fruitful."

It is believed the alleged infiltration of ANC guerrillas into the western Transvaal from Botswana, and the need for pre-emptive strikes by the SA Defence Force into Botswana were also discussed.

The other two Botswana ministers are commerce and industry minister, Mr M.P.K. Nwako; and works, transport and communications minister, Mr C.W. Blackbeard.

They were accompanied by a number of senior Botswana Government officials.

Court Invalidates Media Restriction Order

MB291243 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1233 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 29 SAPA — An order restricting the media from publishing information about unlawful organisations was declared invlaid in the Rand Supreme Court today by Mr Justice H. Daniels.

But an application to declare invalid an accompanying notice prohibiting the encouragement of support for an unlawful organisation was rejected.

The two English newspaper groups, South African Associated Newspapers and Argus, sought to have the notice invalidated because it was vague, uncertain and "so unjust it could never have been intended by parlament."

Mr Justice Daniels found "nothing uncertain about the notice" and there was no reason to believe that the commissioner of police acted unlawfully.

Because, there was no argument to the contrary by the newspapers' counsel, "I must accept he honestly applied his mind to the task."

"I am satisfied that the notice is valid and of full legal force," he said.

The commisioner had, however, exceeded his authority by issuing the countrywide order, on January 8 this year, which included a prohibition on any advert calculated to improve the public image of an unlawful organisation.

Mr Justice Dnaiel said the commissioner derived his powers from Regulation 7 (b) under the emergency regulations and gave him jurisdiction to prohibit actions in a "particular area" — which he imposed on the whole of South Africa.

"The real question is whether any particular area means a definite and fixed area..." the judge said.

Counsel for the commissioner, Mr Piet van der Byl, argued that South Africa and its territories was a "particular area" and fell within the regulations. They submitted the section contained no limitation in size and area and the fact that he chose the largest area did not invalidate the order.

The newspaper groups' lawyer, Mr Denis Kuny, said the commissioner was unreasonable when he conferred the order on the whole of South Africa.

"The state president has imposed some limitation on the area by the use of the word particular," Mr Justice Daniels said.

It appeared the state president in the regulations granted the commissioner the jurisdiction to deal with situations in a specific area but did not to give him "carte blanche," he said.

"The only logical conclusion is that any particular area must be interpreted as an area distinguished from others and something less that the Republic of South Africa."

Having invalidated the order on those grounds it was not necessary to consider other arguments about the order's lawfulness.

He was of the opinion the relevant regulations were never "intended to be used to impose censorship on the media."

BUSINESS DAY Reporter Released 23 January

MB260512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2232 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 25 SAPA — *Business Day* journalist, Sipho Ngcobo, was released from detention on Friday after being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act for 25 days, *Business Day* reported. Ngcobo was dropped off at *Business Day's* offices on his release from John Vorster Square, Johannesburg.

A bag of clothing and a box of his possessions — including 16 notebooks — which were taken when he was detained, were returned to him. Before his release he was asked to sign a statement. Ngcobo said police still had his contact book but said they would return it to him later this week.

He said while in detention he was questioned about articles he wrote for the newspaper. In particular, police questioned him about an article on the "comrades" which appeared in *Business Day* on October 30.

Ngcobo said he told police he was blindfolded when taken for the interview with the "comrades" and so did not know where it took place.

He was also accused of being "not just a journalist", but a plant for the African National Congress or the Pan-Africanist Congress.

When Ngcobo was arrested, police intimated to *Business Day* lawyers it had nothing to do with his journalistic activities. Later, supplying reasons for his detention, police said in a telex to the lawyers, Ngcobo had allegedly contravened Section 54 (1) and 54 (4) of the Internal Security Act. "This belief relates to Ngcobo's contact with terrorists locally and abroad," the telex said.

Commenting on his detention, Ngcobo said the incarceration of journalists, political leaders and trade unionists was so common in our society that "we have lost a sense of weeping." He would not be intimidated by his detention, he said. Journalists, he said, had never been responsible for the political turmoil in South Africa. "We report events as they occur and as accurately as possible."

UDF Reiterates Commitment to Nonviolence

MB260441 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2337 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 26, SAPA — The United Democratic Front reiterates its commitment of non-violent opposition to apartheid, the UDF said in a statement today. The statement comes in response to "misinterpretation by the media and the U.S. State Department" of a recent open letter from the UDF to U.S Secretary of State Mr George Shultz. The UDF is claimed to be abandoning its non-violent opposition to apartheid.

"An incorrect impression has been created implying that the UDF is at the point of abandoning non-violent strategies of democratic opposition to apartheid," the statement said.

The UDF said the media and U.S. State Department had taken issue with one phrase in the open letter which said the UDF and the "legal opposition movement" were being "thrust by the unrelenting repression of the regime into a position where it might have to review its non-violent principles."

This had to be seen its context, the UDF said.

The UDF had been born accompanied by "the most sinister methods of repression and intimidation" which were aimed at disrupting its "legal opposition" to apartheid.

Meetings and campaigns had been banned, restrictions slapped on statements and publications and thousands of activists detained, the statement said.

"The UDF has, therefore, correctly pointed out on many occasions that the legal terrain within which the democratic movement has been operating is narrowing daily."

The "apartheid regime" was ensuring that there would be "no room" for legal and non-violent opposition to apartheid, the UDF said.

When this happened, the UDF "may be compelled to review its non-violent strategies."

Because the Reagan administration had failed to object to attacks on the UDF the South African Government had been encouraged to cut off its peaceful and legal opposition, the statement added.

UDF Official Elaborates Policy

MB271835 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 27 Jan 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Last week, South Africa's biggest anti-apartheid movement, the UDF, plunged itself into controversy by writing a letter to the American secretary of state, George Shultz, that was interpreted as saying the UDF was on the point of renouncing peace and adopting violent means to overthrow apartheid. Now the UDF, apparently embarrassed, has issued a statement claiming that the letter was misinterpreted. On the line to Johannesburg, Willy Day asked the UDF's correspondent, Archie Gumede, just what was the UDF's position.

[Begin recording] [Gumede] Well, the United Democratic Front has a policy of nonviolence and that it will use all things availabe to it — noncollaboration, noncooperation, demonstrations, even to the extent of civil disobedience, but it is not a policy at this stage to embark in a physical confrontation with the state.

[Day] Mr Gumede, the UDF and the ANC are reputed to have close links. Now the ANC is a body which feels that violence is required to end apartheid. What is the UDF's view on that?

[Gumede] Well, the view of the UDF, as an organization that is operating inside South Africa, is that it can fully continue to exist and it can only continue to propagate its policies and its views among the people as an organization that is not involved in a violent confronation with the state.

[Day] Mr Gumede, there also appears to be a fair degree of violence between the Inkatha movement and the alliance of UDF and ANC. To what extent is the UDF involved in violence here?

[Gumede] I have been a victim of violence by Inkatha. I was personally assaulted at a meeting by members of Inkatha. I lost consciousness on that occasion; and on another occasion I was personally confronted by a mob. The position is simply that people that people are defending themselves against attacks by Inkatha.

[Day] So, do you think, Mr Gumede, that this increase in violence, at that level, is likely to spread to the national level?

[Gumede] No, it is going to be restricted to the province of Natal where Inkatha is a force. [end recording]

Police Detain Western Cape UDF Official

MB281726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1655 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Cape Town Jan 28 SAPA — The vice-president of the western Cape UDF, Mr Christmas Tinto, has been detained, his wife confirmed today.

Mr Tinto (62) who had been in hiding since June last year to avoid detention started visiting his family daily after his wife gave birth to a daughter 20 days ago.

He was detained at his home at 6:30am yesterday. His wife, Mrs Cindy Tinto was officially informed at 11:30am yesterday.

In terms of a notice issued to Mrs Tinto, he is being held at the Milnerton police station in terms of the emergency regulations.

"The police were not there when he came to see us yesterday morning, but 20 minutes after he arrived, six policemen arrived."

Commentary on Catholic Church Sanctions Report
MB290523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "The Roman Catholic Church Evaluates Sanctions"]

[Text] Church leaders are amongst those who have featured prominently in the debate on economic action against South Africa. A stand on this issue was taken by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference 9 months ago when it declared its support for economic pressures by the outside world against South Africa. At the same time, the bishops appointed a commission of study the effects of the economic pressures that they had decided to support.

This week, the commission reported to the Catholic Bishops Conference. Its evaluation included five important conclusions. Firstly, sanctions have been counterproductive in changing the government's attitude and have, according to the report, consolidated government in its retreat from meaningful and, indeed, any reform.

Secondly, sanctions will be hardest on and most effective against those they are designed to help, namely black South Africans.

Thirdly, economic pressures are only going to exacerbate the present economic situation and, as sanctions become more and more effective, any prospect of economic recovery is likely to be destroyed.

Fourthly, sanctions are becoming hurtful not only to the economic but also to the social fabric of the country. And, fifthly, the conviction of the prosanctions lobby early last year that it would force an early change in government policy, with expectations of meaningful black participation in government, is not likely to materialize and will probably only emerge a long time ahead.

In effect, the commission is saying that sanctions have failed, that they have not brought the government to its knees, and that they have caused much more harm than good.

These are considered conclusions arrived at after study and scrutiny. In effect, they constitute a recommendation that, after only 9 months, there should be an aboutface by the Roman Catholic Church. There will be those who will choose to disregard these conclusions. The leader of another denomination, the Church of the Province, will not, according to a spokesman refrain from calling for sanctions and disinvestment.

But the message in the Roman Catholic report is an important one that cannot be ignored. There is a pressing need for overseas audiences to be told about the harm that sanctions are causing to those they purport to be helping and of how sanctions are proving to be counterproductive — as detailed in the Roman Catholic study. It is not too late for voices to be raised against further, more damaging sanctions, if not for the repeal of existing sanctions, so that an appropriate climate can be created for continuing political change and constitutional reform.

PFP's Eglin on Election Strategy, NRP Cooperation
MB280709 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Interview with Progressive Federal Party leader Colin Eglin by Freek Robinson in Cape Town on the "Network" program on 27 January — recorded]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening, Mr Eglin and welcome to our "Network" studio here in Cape Town. Mr Eglin, the deal that you have made with the NRP [New Republic Party] — is it only for convenience's sake or are there any principles involved?

[Eglin] I think there is a mixture of convenience and principles. I think I am concerned with process politics. I think something is happening in the tide of South African politics. It is drawing some people together and it is driving some people further apart. I just look at the opposition as it is today. It is unnecessarily fragmented. I think it is desperately important that a reform-minded opposition should start to grow and I think it made absolute common sense that the NRP and PFP should try to reationalize the election, the seats, and find a way of maximazing the opposition vote in this country.

[Robinson] So, the principle involved is only the fact that there is need from your point of view and from the NRP's point of view for faster reform and that's it?

[Eglin] Yes, we believe there is a national need to show through this election that the forces of reform are growing.

[Robinson] But I mean there's no other principles involved in your pact with the NRP? The policies are totally different.

[Eglin] No, the policies... [Eglin changes thought] Once again we are involved in process politics. I believe in Natal Indaba brought the two parties philosophically closer together. I do not think in the long run in South Africa the details of the constitutional policy is so important. What it is is there has got to be a process of negotiation with genuine leaders. We would then have to try to work out a constitution which (?includes) for one country, for one nation on a nonracial basis. And after that the details of how you arrive at that is thrashed at negotiation and that is exactly what happened at the Indaba. We all started with diverse policies, divergent policies. The impact of the negotiation, the chemistry of negotiation, brought everyone together. And it is around that concept we believe the concept for the future of South Africa, negotiation for one South Africa, the two parties could find one another. [sentence as heard]

[Robinson] We are also talking about strategy now and there is also an accusation that apart from the fact that there might be a principle between the PFP and NRP that are the same, there is also a strategy involved from the PFP side to finally kill the NRP off, so to speak, because after the announcement a lot of resignations followed.

[Eglin] You know I suspect that many of those resignations would have happened in any case. Accepting the Indaba principles has been a significant shift for many old time NRP's. It's moved them away from the ethnic base of government to the nonethnic base

of government; it's brought them to the concept that there is one country with one legislation, one executive. And I suspect that some of those people would have moved in any case. Perhaps the fact that there is now an arrangment has been the occasion on which they have done it. Now I think all of the parties at the moment, I think reconcile themselves to new politics, to the politics of a nonracial South Africa and the NRP was the first of the parties to come under the impact. So really, strategies; my strategy is not to gobble up. My strategy is to try to help a reform-minded opposition grow to the point that it will one day become the government of South Africa. So mine is a positive synthesizing process, which does not only include the NRP. It includes many people who are now supporters of the Nationalist Party. We believe they are going to leave in due course and form a new alliance that can take over the government.

[Robinson] There are other niggling issues involved as well. Let's take defense for instance, because I can remember Mr Vause Raw said very emphatically when he resigned that he could not agree with the PFP on defense. Now where do you stand there? Can you resolve your differences or not?

[Eglin] You know first of all I think it is once again a matter of degree. On defense, everybody is concerned about the defense of South Africa, and when they differ it is as to how is the best means of defending the country. But I think on the concept that South Africa has to be defended from attacks outside, there is no disagreement. But I don't believe that those are the issues which are before the people of South Africa. Quiet frankly, if everybody in the Nationalist Party, the National Party, was going to niggle and demand that their own personal point of view on every issue should be the (?common issue) within the Nationalist Party, the Nationalist Party would not survive. I think South Africans have now got to set their eye on the ball. South Africa is in a crisis. With a crisis of confidence, we are almost in a crisis of legitimacy and that's going to be overcome if people are prepared to face up to that crisis, the challenges of a new South Africa, are going to forget the minor points of difference, and concentrate on the points of agreement. And I want to tell that apart from the NRP-PFP, I sense a tide developing among the people of South Africa. Frankly, they are fed up with politicians, they are fed up with political parties, who put the niggling aspects of their policy first rather than the important aspects of policy which unite them.

[Robinson] Mr Eglin, let's be practical. Let's take the example of a PFP supporter in, say, Durban Point where the NRP will be putting up a candidate. How will you advise him? Must he go and vote simply for the sake of keeping the National Party out, disregarding his principles?

[Eglin] I don't believe it is a matter of principles. I believe that at this stage, it is desperately important to get the tide of reform going. If you listen to the statements of Mr Wynand Malan and others, that tide of reform cannot be sustained through the Nationalist Party. It has come to a dead end. In some aspects, it actually reversed. I believe that ever since the federal congress of the Nationalist Party, it is turning away from reform toward orthodox separate development. If you seriously mean that if you want reform in South Africa, you have to vote for a reform-minded party, not the NP. It is not a question of voting for the NRP per se; for the PFP per se; it is voting to stimulate the real tide of reform in this country. To my mind, that dominates all the petty areas of difference.

[Robinson] So, that will be your strategy in the election. You are not going to put specific policies and issues in front of the electorate, but only a general theme of reform.

[Eglin] No. Each party makes a contribution to the kaleidoscope within South Africa by injecting its elements of policy. We will certainly present our elements of policy, but it would be against the backdrop of a country in crisis. Good heavens, other countries, when they reach a state of crisis they very often have governments of national unity, which span right across the political spectrum when they have got a common objective, and in this case while we will certainly not hide our points of difference, while we will state our principles, we will appeal to the voters to support each other on the basis that South Africa has to stimulate the tide of reform. To my mind, that is more important than the differences that there are.

[Robinson] And do you think you have any chance of becoming the alternative government, as you put it?

[Eglin] Well, I believe that faster than people realize, an alternative government is developing in South Africa. I do not say that it will happen at this election, but I think two things are happening. The opposition — in the sense of the opposition that believes in reform — I believe is being strengthened by what has happened between the NRP and the PFP. At the same time, I believe there is a loosening up after 38 years of the NP, and I believe that more and more people will either leave the NP or there will be realliances after the elections which will make it possible for us, far sooner than the people who control the country today would want to imagine. I believe that the process of change away from 38 years of NP rule has started and that it is going to happen, it is certainly going to happen in my lifetime as a practicing politician.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr Eglin.

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB231738 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 23-29 Jan 87 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **EMERGENCY DETENTIONS**

Today is the 226th day of the current State of Emergency. The number and names of all those detained under the Emergency Regulations have not been released by the government.

UNREST DEATHS AND INJURIES

A total of 50 members of the South African Police were killed in unrest-related incidents between January 1984 and August 1986 according to the Centre for Investigation into Revolutionary Activities at Rand Afrikaans University. The homes of 941 policemen were destroyed and 899 petrol bomb attacks were

carried out on SAP vehicles. The institute said that during the same 31 month period 348 people were killed and 20 injured through "necklace" attacks.

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR], 26 members of the security forces were killed in political violence in 1985. The former minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, said 16 SAP members were killed in the unrest in 1985 and a further 10 died in motor accidents connected with the unrest. He added that 381 policemen had been injured in the unrest in 1985.

According to the SAIRR, a total of 763 people (of whom 760 were black) were killed by the police in 1985. 201 of thse (all of them black) were children. 107 of these people (106 of them black) were killed while allegedly trying to escape arrest. During the same period 2,571 people (2,528 of them black) were injured by the police, of whom 571 were children. These figures include shootings in political disturbances.

Le Grange said 824 people were killed in unrest in 1985 and 2,615 people were injured. The corresponding figures for 1984 were 149 and 651. Le Grange said that from September 1, 1984 to January 24, 1986, 955 people were killed in "riots" in South Africa of whom 628 (over 65 percent) were killed as a result of action by state bodies and 327 by "their own civilians". He added that 2,229 were wounded or injured by state action and 1,429 by "their own people". In this process, 25 members of the security forces were killed and 534 injured. According to SAIRR figures, 879 people were killed in political violence in 1985 — 441 by the security forces, 280 by other civilians, 26 were security force members killed by civilians, while 132 civilians died by other means related to the political violence.

GOLDEN HANDSHAKES

Reitiring Members of Parliament will be receiving individual handouts of between 58,000 and 230,000, in addition to their pensions, free SAA [South African Airways] internal travel for life and other perks. The total "golden handshake" handout for 24 of the known retiring MPs is expected to be over R3-million, of which over million will go in pensions. Top earner is expected to be the retiring Transport Minister, Hendrik Schoeman, 59, (already a millionaire farmer), who will receive a "golden handshake" of over R230,000 in addition to an annual pension of R115,000.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Blanke Werker — Jou Toekoms le Uiteindelik in 'n Ware Demokrasie [White Workers - Your Future Lies in True Democracy] (South African Communist Party]; *The War Against Children (with Foreword by Archbishop Desmond Tutu)*; *Anti-Apartheid News — November 1986* (Anti-Aprtheid Movement, London — banned for all future editions); *Wicket Willie's Guide to Women* (Gray Jolliffee and Peter Mayle); 1987 Calender — Natship Marine Supplied (Pty) Inc (not stated); *Bunny Girl* Nov/Dec 1986 (Viclen Promotions, Johannesburg); *The Next Step* (Revolutionary Communist Party); *Marxism Today* — December 1986 (Communist Party, London); *News and Letters* vol 31 no 10 — December 1986 (News and Letters, Chicago); *Amandla — Maatla. Sydafrika Skal Blive Vort* (not stated); *Sydafrika Destabilisering af Lesotho* [South African Destabilization of Lesotho] (not stated); *Students* — pamphlet (Students Revolutionary Front — banned for possession).

UNBANNED

David Hamilton's Private Collection (David Hamliton); *Erotic Drawings* (Andrew Tilly); *Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution — State and Bureaucracy*, Book one chapters 1-4 and Book two chapters 15 to 23 (Hal Draper); *US MultiNational in Southern Africa, also known as South Africa and US Multiracial Corporations* (Ann and Neva Seidman); *The Anatomy of Apartheid* (E S Sachs) and *Race to Power: The Struggle for Southern Africa* (Anchor Books, New York).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

Trevor Manuel, 31, UDF Western Cape general secretary and national executive member, was detained under the Emergency regulations on August 10 and is still being held.

After matriculating in 1973, Manuel became a construction worker for eight years, rising to the post of civil engineering technician. He first became politically active while still at school where he was influenced by friends involved in the SA/Students' Organisation at the University of the Western Cape. In 1974 he joined the Young Christian Workers and helped organise migrant workers from the Ciskei and later worked in adult literacy teaching of migrant workers. In 1975 he served on the Kensington/Factoryton Bus Boycott Committee and the following year helped organise support for those detained during the 1976 uprising.

In 1979 Manuel edited a community newspaper, *Kenfacts*, and helped found the the Kensington/Factoryton Tenants' and Ratepayers' Association. Later that year he played a central role in founding *Grassroots* community newspaper and served on its editorial committee. In 1980 he served on the Bus Boycott Committee and in 1981 was elected secretary of the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (CAHAC). Later that year he resigned from his job to work full-time for CAHAC.

Manuel played a key role in the founding of the UDF and chaired its national launch in August 1983. He was elected Cape general secretary and became a member of the National executive.

In October 1985 Manuel was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. After being released in January 1986 he was served with a restriction order. He was detained again on August 10 last year.

Manueal is married and has a son, Govan, born two weeks before his latest detention.

Unrest Report Issued on 28 Jan Incidents

MB290827 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0826 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 29, SAPA The Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the period 0001 to 2400 January 28.

Radicals threw a petrol bomb at the home of a woman in Dube (Soweto) early yesterday morning. Two black men and a black woman sustained serious burn wounds and were admitted to hospital. The house was seriously damaged. No arrests have yet been made.

Two black youths were arrested in two separate incidents in Soweto (Port Elizabeth) yesterday after they thre stones at security force vehicles.

The remainder of the reported unrest-related incidents again comprised stone-throwing and petrol bomb attacks on private homes and vehicles, as well as security force vehicles. No injuries or arrests occurred.

Press Reviews Current Problems, Issues

MB290628 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN Defends Emergency Measures

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 28 January comments on Randburg MP Wynand Malan's criticism of the government's emergency measures saying : "We share Mr Malan's revulsion at detention without trial; we also have no doubt that actions taken under the emergency would be anathema in normal times. But considering the country was in a state of insurrection, people's courts were meting out savage punishments, 'collaborators,' 'informers' and other township residents were being necklaced, the homes of Black policemen, councillors and officials were being burnt down; and Black on Black violence was being perpetrated on an alarming scale, the declaration of a national state of emegency was absolutely unavoidable." The paper further says that even if Malan wins Randburg as an independent "he will not have much platform in Parliament, since what can one man on his own do in the Assembly?"

THE STAR on Mixed Cinemas

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 28 January says: "The pre-election crisis in conservative strongholds over multiracial cinemas is holding South Africa up to ridicule. In a country already starved of entertainment there are elements who are prepared to forgo one of their principal pleasures rather than share their amenities." "Councillors in favor of open cinemas found in a survey that 90 percent of those polled over 18 supported open cinemas. The Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce] and the Publicity Association all want open cinemas. Krugersdorp restaurateurs and businessmen say closing the cinemas will affect their livelihoods, a concern echoed by businessmen in other threatened shopping centers. And still, the conservatives refuse to allow economic sense or the interests of constituents to relieve them of their ideological blindness."

BUSINESS DAY: Wage Freeze Unlikely

"Call for a prices and incomes policy have resurfaced as a remedy for inflation," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 28 January. "While the concern about inflation and the devastation it inevitably wreaks is undestandable and desirable, there is the danger that this particular cure will kill rather than heal the patient." "There is an important political undertone which must not be overlooked. Freezing black wages could disrupt industrial relations. It would cancel any effort to reach parity in wage levels and certain constituencies may interpret it as a device by whites to manipulate the economy in their own favour." However, the paper believes it is unlikely that the government "will resort to a wage freeze only months before a general election or impose other economic restorations if these suggest that everything in the garden is not rosy."

Sanctions Slowing Down

"The about-face on sanctions by a commission of the Catholic Bishops' Conference confirms the perception that the sanctions bandwagon may be slowing down. The U.S. Government has made it clear that it only supports sanctions which don't impact adversely on American interests. The lead of Denmark and France in boycotting SA coal is unlikely to be followed by the rest of Europe." "If it turns out the current sanctions campaign is not the start of a new phase in the war but simply another halting step in the process that has been going on since the Fifties, a strategy of digging in for an intesified war of attrition may be inappropriate at this stage."

Excess Controls Increase Inflation

On page 4 Aubrey Dickman notes that "the persistent inflation we are still suffering (which at least should celebrate) to apply controls but of past is the result not of the failure suppression of required price changes and an excess of controls and rigidity in economic life in previous years. [sentence as published] This rendered us vulnerable to economic and political misfortune and a collapse in the rand, which compounded our difficulties. Government and society at large have a responsibility to pursue and permit the conduct of a proper anti-inflationary policy. It can never be painless, because it must of necessity always mean restraining our claims on resources and accepting that there are indeed no free lunches." Dickman believes that in SA's case "the resolute application of appropriate monetray and fiscal policies, allied to the rapid dismantling of remaining impediments to enterprise and productivily, is the only way to curb inflation and preserve economic freedom."

CAPE TIMES on Independent MP

"The dissident MP for Randburg, Mr Wynand Malan, who will be standing as an independent in the election, has given cogent reasons for breaking with the Nationalists," says a page 16 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 27 January. "Mr Malan is right in asserting that heavy-handed repression for its own sake merely breeds further disaffection. Are the security forces given guidlines by the Cabinet, making clear that the object of the exercise is to secure conditions for a just and equal society? Hardly. As Mr Malan says, the security forces are working in a vacuum — and they have a never-ending and ultimately impossible taks. Bludgeoning the townships into acquiescence is at best a temporary strategy. Mr Malan's penetrating critique deserves the widest currency."

Call for Blacks To Stop Avenging Past

"In the name of 'liberation' we can destroy apartheid, but how in heaven's name can we allow our country and its peoples to suffer any further?" writes Albert Nothnagel, MP for Innesdale, on the same page. Nothnagel says "sooner or later the ANC will realize that you cannot liberate the people by destroying their country. You cannot build a future by avenging the past." "Most Nationalists, like myself, can fully identify with the blacks' so-called 'total liberation struggle.'" "I believe that in the next few months the most dramatic political initiatives in South Africa's history will be undertaken. Those political leaders, black and white, who are not yet prepared for a new South Africa, free from the violence and terrorism against apartheid, will find themselves out in the cold. Nobody can worship the past forever. The future will dictate. The freedom struggle can no longer be against the government. It should now be for South Africa; for the national unity of all South Africa's people in this great land of hope and opportunity."

SOWETAN on Mixed Cinemas

"The coming general election might have something to do with it, but some white town councils are putting so much stock in keeping their cinemas segregated that they would rather see them closed than go mixed," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 28 January. "There are cinemas that have mixed in certain areas, and there has not been an outcry from the various race groups. Those people who are against the breaking down of the holy cows in the apartheid structure will do their utmost to stop any white government from going the whole hog. It would save this country lots of money and create a free society when these people eventually grow up."

BEELD on Bishops' Sanctions Findings

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 28 January says in a page 10 editorial that "it is not an art to make a mistake but it is one to admit it. That is what the findings of an unusual commission of the southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference amounts to: instead of speeding up reform, economic pressure and sanctions have delayed reform. Despite being a bit late, these conclusions are welcomed since they indicate an interest in human suffering." However, "sanctions, with or without the support of whosoever in South Africa, are a reality over which the archbishops of Cape Town have no control."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN on SWAPO Racism

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 27 January comments in its page 4 editorial on Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's statement in Beijing that he will "continue to help the 'black people' of South Africa and SWA/Namibia." "He should have referred only to people since in this country there is an increasing move away from color and toward the person." "Perhaps Mugabe meant SWAPO when he referred to black people. If that is the case, then he is a stranger in his own Frontline, because it is precisely in SWAPO that there are the greatest ethnic distinctions. For a non-Vambo [person from Ovambo province in Nambia] it is as difficult to move up into the leadership as it is for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle." The paper points to the interim government which represents every ethnic group in the country. The paper also asks whether Mugabe can speak so freely and with confidence about his own country.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda on Cabinet Changes, Fiscal Policy

MB281531 [Editorial Report] Lusaka Domestic Service in English at 0820 GMT on 28 January 1987 carries live coverage of a news conference by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka.

President Kaunda begins by making a statement on the country's economic situation. The president says Zambia is still faced "with balance of payments problems and budgetary deficits which we have not succeeded to eliminate." After dealing with a number of economic measures adopted over the past years, President Kaunda mentions the case of the auctioning of the Zambian currency which, he said, has achieved its primary objective, "namely the removal of corrupt practices and bureaucracy in the allocation of foreign exchange." He says, however, that "some of the measures we have taken have imposed severe strains" on the nation. President Kaunda adds: "Businessmen can no longer plan effectively, and even those working hard to develop nontraditional exports face a serious gamble in their commitments."

President Kaunda then says: "I now wish to announce on behalf of the party and its government the new exchange rate regime as follows: 1. The new flexible exchange rate. This [words indistinct] the kwacha will be pegged to a basket of currencies of Zambia's leading trading countries to reflect the present rate regime determined through the auctioning system. The rate of the kwacha will be (?quoted) against the basket of currencies and pegged at the exchange rate of U.S. $1.00 to 9 kwacha if the exchange rate will continue to be effected, but only against the movements from the (?five) currencies in the basket. 2. The present auction system will: a. continue as a mechanism for allocating foreign exchange; b. continue as a mechanism to determine the rate of exchange, but based on a basket of currencies (?broadly correlated) to the foreign exchange demand trend on the auction floor and to the exchange rate fluctuations in those countries with whom we have close ties. 3. The present weekly exchange rates will be determined by the marginal bidder (?who exhausts) the foreign exchange offered; but as a regulation the bidding will be conducted within the frame of a floor rate of 9 kwacha to the dollar and the maximum of 12.50.4. The Bank of Zambia may reserve special foreign exchange allocations within the overall auction system to cater for government procurement, the agricultural and small scale sectors as well as [words indistinct] and oil supplies."

President Kaunda adds: "In conclusion I wish once again on behalf of the party and its government to pledge our commitment to a restructuring program. I appeal to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and, indeed, the donor community with whom we have worked so well to continue to support us and to work with us."

Next President Kaunda announces a number of changes at provincial and cabinet level. He says: "Comrade Joseph Mutale from the copperbelt becomes chairman of publicity. Comrade Bulawayo goes to Luapula Province as MCC [Member

of the Central Committee] to that province. Comrade Beyani comes to party headquarters as vice chairman for the social and cultural committee. Comrade Rankin Sikasula goes to the copperbelt as MCC in charge of that area. Comrade Sondashi comes to Freedom House as vice chairman of publicity. Comrade Zenniah Ndhlovu takes over from Comrade Sikasula in Central Province." President Kaunda goes on to say that the names of the executive secretary for the women's league replacing Miss Ndhlovu, and executive secretary for youth league will be announced later.

Continuing to announce changes, President Kaunda says that because the health of his political secretary, Dr Paul Lusaka, is not good, he has asked Dr Henry Meebelo to move over to State House for the time being and, become his special political assistant. "His place has been taken over by Comrade Arnold Simuchimba, currently general education and culture minister. His place at general education and culture has been taken over by Comrade Basil Kabwe, currently minister of finance." "Comrade prime minister becomes also in charge of finance. We are entering yet another serious period in terms of waiting to resolve our serious economic problems, and I think it is fitting that the prime minister himself should hold this difficult portfolio."

President Kaunda also announces a "direct swap between Comrade Kennedy Shepande who moves to the prime minister's office —cabinet office — as minister of state; and Comrade Mwondela goes over to his portfolio as the minister of state for general education and culture."

President Kaunda then says: "At the executive level, I have made a few changes there and one new appointment. These are that Comrade (Willy Tanda) who seems to be quite engaged in [words indistinct] getting circulars. We should be singing about him all the time. Poor young man doesn't know that we have been receiving these circulars from 1965, ever since Ian Smith started hating us. He started giving people circulars to us, against us — circulars, circulars, Kaunda will fall, Kaunda will fall, Kaunda will fall, Kaunda will fall. From 1965, Kaunda is still here through the grace of God and the people of Zambia, but he kept fighting to find the circulars. So, he is, in fact, playing into the hands of the enemy — giving them publicity, unnecessary publicity. He has been deceiving himself all this time. Just now there is an office in Pretoria which specializes in nothing but sending circulars to Zambia [words indistinct]." Praising (Willy Tanda) for his good work, President Kaunda says that he is transferring him to the headquarters in Ndola. He adds: "His place will be taken over by Comrade (Lichika) from Mufulira and the Mufulira position has been taken over by Comrade (David Ngata), MP for that area. The talkative young man, I want him to talk politics now of organization and development. He is qualified; he can do that."

President Kaunda then reminds the officials of the power they have and urges them to use it constructively. He goes on to pay tribute to Lieutenant General Chris Tembo. "He has done a tremendous job. I am proud of his record. But now, as I have publicly announced, I am sending him to the diplomatic service. As of now, I have a number of former commanders in the foreignservice. They are doing extremely well. As of now, I have one former commander who is cabinet minister who is doing extremely well. As of now, I have a number of district governors who are [words indistinct] leading very well, very well, competing with their civilian counterparts, in most cases doing better in mobilizing the party. Go to their districts and you will see what they are doing." He adds that the Army is an army of patriots. "They have a right to expect appointments like any other person to any job where I find them suitable."

Pointing out that he is explaining the situation because of rumors, President Kaunda notes that "Chris Tembo has been appointed, as all other commanders in the past have been appointed, and this gives an opportunity to others in the service, in the force to rise." He then announces the appointment of "Comrade Kalenge as Army commander" and his promotion to lieutenant general. He also announces the appointment of Brigadier General (Chibanda) as deputy Army commander and chief of staff, and his promotion to major general.

Kaunda also announces the promotion of Brigadier General (Jongwe), in charge of political education, to major general, and the promotion of the Air Force commander and deputy commander to lieutenant general and major general, respectively.

President Kaunda then says that in recognition of his special performance, he decided to promote Mr Zulu, the man in charge of national service, to Brigadier General.

In conclusion, President Kaunda says: "I think these are the promotions that I thought about and which I hope will help to strengthen the party and its government, as well as the Armed Forces."

Answering a question on mandrax traffickers, President Kaunda says that while the government has tightened security at Lusaka airport, the traffickers were now "finding their way through neighboring countries. They are coming by road. That becomes a more difficult problem to handle, and I am only grateful that neighboring countries take the same serious view as we do of mandrax and other drugs."

With regard to South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha's false statements, President Kaunda says that he is aware that South Africans are liars, and he is not surprised that Botha has admitted that he lied. He also speaks of increased cooperation among Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique, as well as the activities of the MNR and UNITA on behalf of South Africa.

On relations between Mozambique and Malawi, President Kaunda notes that Machel said that Banda could not be allowed to continue with what he was doing. He adds: "As I have said before, the moment I heard that, I knew that something was cooking, because I was there, I was in the chair when the late Machel was addressing a press conference in Maputo on 12 September. He said in an answer to a pressman [words indistinct] who said what will he do if that is true. So, Comrade Machel in a jocular mood said — I remember distinctly:— We will invite the Soviet Union [words indistinct], and we all laughed, thinking it was joke." President Kaunda continues: "The BBC reported this as a serious statement. I knew we were in trouble. I knew the [words indistinct]. It was a joke. I was there, in the chair."